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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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27 January 1984

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RISE OF ISLAM IN AFRICA EXAMINED

Dakar AFRICA in French Nov 83 pp 36-39

[Article by Sylvie Kana: "The Rising Muslim Tide in Black Africa"]

[Text] Islam? A few lines in our dictionaries and a lot of dreams represented by the planet Muhammad, bursting into our sky now, at the end of the 20th century, to such an extent that it is changing the maps. This nebula of our encyclopedias, however, is pregnant with nearly 1 billion children, 100 million of whom are African Negroes who today are turning toward Mecca to proclaim that "Allah is the greatest." A hundred million who, with a galloping demographic progression, might be 150 million by the end of the century.

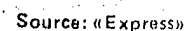
The approach to the subject of Islam is a difficult task, because it is a religion that has some similarities to the fundamentalism of a Khomeyni of the expansionism of a Col Qadhdhafi, sometimes to a kind of being, a symbol, a mystique that goes farther and farther beyond Arab language and modes of conduct, in the yellow races of Asia, to Europe, in America and among Africa's blacks. Which is strengthened by the oil conflagration or the destabilization of certain black countries, and Islam is re-emerging, to leave behind the spiritual or esthetic sphere it was supposed to be restricted to, in order to win increasingly important economic spaces. Although this conquest is not yet being expressed as holy war, today it is overturning the basic elements of the world political game and can influence a complex conflict like the one in Chad, which is not just the end product of East-West rivalry but is occurring at the level of an Islamized North and a Christianized South.

A Violent Progression

"Grant us victory over the infidels:" this precept from the Koran is all the more topical today because everywhere that the West has implanted its cultural values along with its technology, Islam is there, resisting and encroaching upon Christian bastions. In Africa, the phenomenon is such that today it appears as a political end and a plan for modern civilization that could very well sweep away, with one stroke, the old hackneyed antagonisms of the left and the right and sound the knell of a reactionary and complicated Christianity.

Océan  
Atlantique (1)

(4)  
MER MÉDITERRANÉE  
Tripoli





Key:

- |                      |                                       |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Atlantic Ocean    | 23. Sudan                             |
| 2. Algiers           | 24. Ivory Coast                       |
| 3. Tunisia           | 25. Ndjamena                          |
| 4. Mediterranean Sea | 26. Cameroon                          |
| 5. Tripoli           | 27. Central African Republic          |
| 6. Cairo             | 28. Ethiopia                          |
| 7. Arabian Gulf      | 29. Equatorial Guinea                 |
| 8. Morocco           | 30. Uganda                            |
| 9. Western Sahara    | 31. Somalia                           |
| 10. Algeria          | 32. Tanzania                          |
| 11. Libya            | 33. Indian Ocean                      |
| 12. Egypt            | 34. Zambia                            |
| 13. Red Sea          | 35. Namibia                           |
| 14. Saudi Arabia     | 36. Republic of South Africa          |
| 15. Mauritania       | 37. The Cape                          |
| 16. Eritrea          | 38. Protestants                       |
| 17. South Yemen      | 39. Predominantly Islamic territories |
| 18. Gambia           | 40. Significant Islamic minorities    |
| 19. Guinea           | 41. Combat zones                      |
| 20. Guinea Bissau    | 42. Especially sensitive borders      |
| 21. Upper Volta      | 43. Soviet-Cuban presence             |
| 22. Chad             | 44. Axes of penetration               |

For the prophet is recruiting south of the Sahara with lightning speed: one African in four is a Christian, one Christian in eight is Catholic, but one of every two Africans is a Muslim. In northern Nigeria, 100 percent of the Haoussas are Muslim, while only 50 percent of them were Muslims in 1900; in Senegal, 92 percent of which is Islamized, the Muslim Abdou Diouf succeeded the Catholic Leopold Senghor in a country where, barely 50 years ago, Muslims were in the minority; in the Sudan, the government has just proclaimed the establishment of Islamic legislation based on "an eye for an eye" and put Islam on the curriculum of Khartoum University, while Muslim brothers are gradually nibbling away at the central government; one Togolese in ten is Muslim and in Upper Volta, the land of choice of the White Fathers, 60 percent are Muslim; in Mali, nearly all of the Bambaras have been converted, and in entire districts that were formerly considered animistic, the number of Muslims has nearly tripled in the last 40 years; in the Ivory Coast, some cities are going over entirely to Islam, such as Bouake; in Nigeria or Ghana, one can no longer speak of "mossi [translation unknown] shield" or "wall of forest," which were formerly impenetrable to Islam. Islam is continuing its progression and is bringing about fundamental changes in societies that only yesterday were called primitive.

For Islam is eating away, not only at animism but even at Christianized circles. In Casamance, entire villages have been converted, won over by propaganda from merchants and marabouts; Gabon, a country with a Catholic majority, has a Muslim president and is a member of the Islamic Conference Organization. In Benin, conversions are increasing and there are more Muslims than Catholics. Islam is gaining ground everywhere and is considered "an achievement, a point of no return," as Vincent Monteil has written.

All the more so because today the Arab Muslims have the means to propagate their faith. Petrodollars, financing for mosques, schools and universities, powerful radio stations that broadcast throughout Africa the good words from the Koran. Peasants can hear, over graciously offered transistors, the daily call to prayer. The number of Arabian embassies is growing south of the Sahara, where Col Qadhdhafi alone opened 13 in 1977. Take Togo for example: it was not so long ago that Islam occupied only a secondary place there. The Togolese Moslem Union (UMT), thanks to support from the embassies of Egypt and Libya, obtained religious broadcasts, which contributed greatly to bringing to Islam the populations that had been refractory up to then. Today the UMT has a travel agency for organizing pilgrimages to Mecca, it has schools and has even succeeded, with the aid of a Libyan gift, in creating a chair of Islamic civilization at Lome University.

### Islam and Authenticity

All the more so because Islam in no way hinders the expression of an African authenticity that is being demanded everywhere. In an animist or fetishist milieu it shows itself to be tolerant, and easily comes to terms with the other cults based on ancestors or the forces of nature. Syncretisms do exist between Islam and animism. In Nigeria, for example, bus drivers discreetly make sacrifices to Ogun, the god of the sword, among the Yorubas, and in Senegal they display their fetishes. Everywhere, it is presented as a clear, simple, solid faith that entails no break with custom and no disruption of family life.

"In Africa," Amadou Hampate Ba acknowledges, "Islam is no more colorful than water. It is colored with the tints of earth and stones."

### The priests in the world

<u>Country</u>	<u>Inhabitants per Priest</u>	<u>Catholics per Priest</u>	<u>Diocesan Priests and Religious Priests</u>
Africa	27,069	3,383	17,346
North America	3,528	854	71,354
South America	7,133	6,468	33,817
Central America	9,680	7,136	6,103
Asia	54,358	2,311	27,136
Europe	1,831	1,090	243,319
France	1,382	1,170	38,876
Italy	895	875	63,729
Poland	1,823	1,709	19,515
Oceania	4,012	1,025	5,667
World Total	7,352	1,895	413,600

### Christianity on the Defensive

Against this winning proselytism, Christianity with its complicated doctrine, its liturgical rituals that are not well adapted to the context, its unwavering marriage discipline and its divided clergy, has no weight. Africa today has 60 million Christians--about 40 million Catholics and 20 million Protestants. The Roman Curia gives the number as 75 million, but that figure is recognized as

having been singularly inflated by a church that is hesitant to acknowledge the growing defection of its troops. Every year 2 million Africans are baptized and only 250 are ordained as priests, but nearly 3.5 million join Islam.

The Christians, who are distributed chiefly in eastern Africa, in Zaire, Rwanda, Ethiopia, southern Nigeria, Angola, Mozambique, Ghana, Cameroon and the Sudan, but of whom there are very few in West Africa, where they account for only 4 percent, still maintain an influence through their participation in bringing literacy to the populations. In Nigeria, where they represent just 10 percent, they are educating 40 percent of the educable children; in Ghana, where they represent 14 percent, their missionaries direct one third of the country's schools. Fruitful attempts to Africanize religion have been tried in Nigeria, Benin, Togo or Zaire, but on the whole the church in Africa remains strangely fixed on positions of principle that are fundamentally opposed to traditions, which leads many African Christians to separate practises and Christian law.

Whence also come tensions, of a religious character, which rise up here and there and come to be part of the more vast, but fundamental, debate on Arab influence in African territory.

For the Muslim question is on the agenda in a number of states, either because a massive majority is proving to be intolerant of Christianity (which is equated with Western imperialism), or because autonomy is being demanded by a religious group whose membership coincides with an ethnic group. To this kind of situation must be added the very strong opposition between "conservative" and "reform" Muslims which is beginning to poison the discussions. In central and eastern Africa, Christians and Muslims, cut off in their "ghettos," confront each other in fratricidal battles rekindled by an antagonism of ethnic or political origin; since 1969, Chad has been divided between an Islamized North and an animistic and Christian South; in the Sudan, negritude against Arabism has seen the victory of the latter; in Nigeria, rivalry between Ibos, Catholics and Muslims has led to massacres, as we know; in Uganda, where maximum confusion still reigns, exactions against Anglicans are increasing; in Niger, the Arabized Tuaregs are in revolt against the black central government; and there is no place, even peaceful Senegal, where one is not occasionally afraid of conflicts between Christians and Muslims. A wind of dissension is blowing everywhere, stirred up by Islam, which is launched on a search for new spaces.

Shortly after African countries achieved their independence, there was virtually no Arab influence on the continent, colonization having been an obstacle to it. But in 1973, the year of the "oil war," which coincided with a certain disenchantment with Western or Marxist theories, a certain opening up to the Arab world appeared among the leaders of an Africa that was having trouble developing; this was a more plausible answer to the continent's cultural and economic woes. Arab aid with petrodollars flowed in, and was very often more extensive than the aid granted by the developed world. Col Qadhdhafi's Messianic convictions also greatly favored an Afro-Arab rapprochement. His "third way," advocating a direct democracy which was to actualize his dream of "the Islamic United States of the Sahara," did the rest and partially explains the upheavals taking place in Africa today.

After Uganda, Mauritania, the Central African Republic, the Sudan, Upper Volta, Chad and Niger, what Sahelian state can be certain today that it will not have to face a fundamentalist protest manipulated from Tripoli? The inability of the present leaders to change the course of affairs and, first of all, the underdevelopment of their countries, the ever-increasing under-privileged masses are easy prey to a fundamentalism that first addresses simple people. "Christ is black," proclaimed Jean Paul II on his first African journey, underlining how much African values were consonant with the gospel. But, despite the gospel's contribution to the development of the African people, it has not succeeded in becoming an integral part of the social fabric and it is too often identified with "Western cultural imperialism" not to fear that tomorrow it may be engulfed by the rising Muslim tide.

Religions in Africa (in Percent)

Country	Christians		Muslims	Animists
	Catholics	Protestants		
Angola	12	4		84
Benin	16	3	15	65
Botswana	15			
Burundi	60	3	1.5	28.5
Cameroon	21	14	25	40
Central African Republic	28	40	8	24
Congo	45		5	50
Ivory Coast	12		35	53
Ethiopia	45		45	10
Gabon	45	9	1	45
Ghana	14	20	27	40
Equatorial Guinea	85	6	8	
Guinea	1.5		62	35
Upper Volta	10		60	30
Kenya	56		7	36
Lesotho	45	35	1	19
Liberia	20		15	65
Madagascar	20	20	5	55
Malawi	16	14	12	32
Mali	1		90	9
Mauritius	23		16	
Mauritania			95	
Mozambique	6.5		15	70
Namibia		85		
Niger	0.5		95	4.5
Nigeria	10	25	48	17
Uganda	3.5	30	10	25
Rwanda	45	9	1	43
Senegal	2		92	6
Somalia	0.4		99	
Sudan	5		70	25
Tanzania	30		30	40
Chad	5		50	45
Togo	18	6.5	10	50
Zaire	35	2	12	
Zaire [as published]	35	2	1.2	

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ANGOLA

DOS SANTOS ON SITUATION IN COUNTRY, SOUTH AFRICA, CUBANS

Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 23 Dec 82 pp 2-5

[Interview with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos by Simon Mally: "We Ask for the Political-Diplomatic Isolation of South Africa"]

[Text] In spite of the domestic problems of the People's Republic of Angola and the tremendous effort imposed upon the country by foreign aggression, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos turns out to be a calm and competent man in an interview granted to Simon Mally, managing editor of the magazine AFRIQUE ASIE, published strictly as exclusive interview for Portugal by O JORNAL. In this interview, Agostinho Neto's successor reviews the major issues of Angolan life and categorically states "that there is no possibility of a dialogue with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

Calm, reflective, inspired by a profound sense of government and aware of his responsibilities as successor to the "father of the nation," Agostinho Neto, working in close collaboration with his ministers, cadres, and leaders of the MPLA-Labor Party, an untiring and meticulous observer of all international problems, especially African problems and those of the Third World, Jose Eduardo dos Santos is a rather reserved individual. The burden which he has been carrying for about 4 years is certainly heavy, very heavy. But, when questioned on this matter, he replies with a smile.

"When I accepted the responsibility which my comrades in the Political Bureau proposed to me, with the approval of the Central Committee, representing the entire Angolan people, how could I avoid what that responsibility implied? In accepting it, I pledged myself to face it without weakness, without hesitation, without retreating. We are far from the objectives that were determined but we will continue the struggle in the conviction that we will in the end attain those objectives. This is why the victory of our people over its domestic ills and its foreign dangers is inevitable and certain.

We suffered 5 centuries of horrible colonialism before winning our political independence by force of arms and we have now been independent for only 8 years and the road ahead toward the materialization of all of the hopes of

our people is still long; however, it will inevitably lead to economic, social, and cultural independence."

Jose Eduardo dos Santos continues to be optimistic. In spite of the fact that a part of the nation's territory is occupied by the South African racists; in spite of the acts of subversion by the puppets of Pretoria, the UNITA of Jonas Savimbi; in spite of the destabilization which some neocolonial Western powers pursue; in spite of the bombings, the infiltrations, the acts of sabotage by imperialism and its agents; in spite of the supply difficulties, the cases of corruption, the maneuvers of underground political currents hostile to the socialist and revolutionary decisions of the MPLA. How does the Angolan chief of state, one of the youngest on the African continent, analyze the situation in southern Africa as a whole against the background of the international crisis? He did not hesitate a single instant at any moment throughout the interview which was held in his office at the Futungo in Luanda.

"The situation in our region continues to be serious because no solution has been found for the main problems which we have been facing since the independence of Zimbabwe. While the illegal occupation of Namibia and the 'apartheid' issue have not been resolved in a satisfactory manner, the situation in southern Africa is getting worse all the time. The colonized peoples of Namibia and South Africa continue their struggle with the support of the international community as a whole and, on the other hand, South Africa will do everything to prevent these liberation movements from attaining their national goals. It is obvious that these goals would already have been attained if South Africa did not have the support of the Western powers, especially the United States.

The election victory of Ronald Reagan launched a new African policy which is moving in the direction desired by South Africa. The liberation movements are thus being turned into "terrorist movements" and American policy--which has as its objective a "constructive compromise"--permitted a major increase in the manifold relations which Washington maintains with Pretoria. The results are in full view. Finding itself supported economically and even militarily by Washington, South Africa developed a more aggressive policy toward the region's independent countries, occupying a vast zone in the Province of Cunene, in the republic's south. This policy encouraged Pretoria to attack not only Angola but also Lesotho, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe and even the Seychelles. South Africa's objective--beyond keeping Namibia under its control--is clear: To extend its political-military rule to other Frontline Countries. This is the first phase. Later the entire African continent will be threatened. There is no doubt whatsoever that the liberation movements and the Frontline Countries are determined to fight vigorously against this policy in all fields: Political, diplomatic, economic, as well as the mobilization of all peace-loving forces of progress in international bodies such as the UN, the OAU, the Nonaligned Movements, in order to achieve the complete isolation of South Africa. It is absolutely necessary for us to mobilize our forces and our voices in order to impose overall sanctions against South Africa within the context of the UN. Militarily, our countries are trying to improve their respective defense systems and to mobilize the popular masses in order to respond to these threats. There is

no doubt that this effort absorbs a large portion of our financial resources; we have to procure the weapons necessary for the defense of our country and our sovereignty."

Question: Let us talk in specific terms: Pretoria continues to disregard certain UN resolutions and every time it is threatened with sanctions, a Western veto paralyzes the action of the Security Council. What then should be done?

Answer: The international community should ensure South Africa's political, economic, and diplomatic isolation. That country--we must not forget--cannot grow without economic, financial, and military cooperation, in a word, without relations of all kinds that exist between it and the Western powers. We know that workers continually handle South African goods and Western equipment sold to Pretoria in the European ports and in the ports of other Western countries. We ask for political-diplomatic isolation, above all an embargo, the only way that will significantly help change South Africa's policy toward our countries and toward the South African people itself. It is obvious that the United Nations Charter, in its Chapter VII provides other measures which one must contemplate, if the case arises. Not to mention the democratic and peace-loving forces of progress and justice who, in Western Europe, could organize campaigns through the youth and women's movements and through non-government organizations. During our liberation struggle against Portuguese colonialism, many groups organized boycott campaigns against fascist Portugal in their countries. Take coffee, for example. Produced by Portugal, it encountered great difficulties on the international market during the last years prior to Angola's independence. Similar actions or others could certainly be carried out successfully against South Africa. If, moreover, the governments of the Western countries, the social democratic regimes which condemn 'apartheid' and which defend the principle of independence for Namibia, were to adopt specific measures aimed at South Africa's economic isolation, then something politically positive could come about, as I see it. Within the UN, the nonaligned countries and the progressive forces of Europe could exert more effective pressure on South Africa but also on the Western countries which have a veto right--a right which they use unfortunately frequently to defend unjust causes.

Question: And what about the discussion taking place in Praia between South African and Angolan delegations? It seems that these negotiations are deadlocked. Why do you think Pretoria is drawing back?

Answer: South Africa displayed a certain degree of interest in discussing a possible solution to the problem of Namibia with the RPA [People's Republic of Angola]. However, after the First Meeting, it did an about-face and that is the exact word to use here. This, it seems, was due to pressures whose origin we do not know about. At any rate, our diplomatic efforts were developed in different directions, involving all parties concerned with the conflict in Namibia. We had contacts with South Africa during 1983 and we had discussions with the Americans on the question of Namibia only. We also received delegations from the so-called "Contact Group" concerning Namibia and we maintained constant contacts with the other Frontline Countries, with

which we analyzed the various proposals on this matter. It must be emphasized in this connection that South Africa did not act on its own. Let us remember this: During the 1981 Geneva conference, South Africa agreed to discuss the situation with SWAPO, under the auspices of the UN, including in its delegation even the presumed parties from the "interior" of Namibia. At that point, Pretoria had never raised the issue of the presence of Cuban volunteers in Angola. It was only after Reagan's victory that this issue suddenly became a topic for negotiation. With Reagan in the White House, Pretoria accepted the American position as its own and made the withdrawal of the Cuban forces a prior condition for the withdrawal of its own forces from Namibia.

But there is more to it than that: During the various meetings between the SWAPO and the Frontline countries, on the one hand, and the members of the "Contact Group" on the other hand, the issues raised by the latter had already received backing from South Africa. What further proof is necessary for the methods of the "Contact Group" which claims to be working to resolve the crisis in the region?

This is why we say that South Africa was never "isolated" since it always had the benefit of the support of certain Western countries which are a part of the "Contact Group." I do not even rule out the possibility that those countries may have exerted pressure on Pretoria so that it would not take up the Namibia issue all by itself.

Question: But how do you explain this growing aggressiveness on the part of imperialism and its South African allies against Angola? Do you think that this is due to its key position in Africa? Its natural wealth? Its specific position, from strategic, economic, and financial viewpoints? And why, for example, does the Cuban presence in Ethiopia not arouse the same hostility in those powers?

Answer: First of all, we think that imperialism wants to prevent Angola from becoming a truly independent country, capable of completely carrying out its economic and social program, in the context of its own socialist and revolutionary decisions. It is important to keep in mind the fact that Angola's program was conceived during the anticolonial war and perfected during various party congresses. That program calls for profound changes in Angolan society which should lead to the creation of a society where peace and social justice prevail; where every student has his desk in his school, where every worker has his job and his home, etc. That program also provides for better distribution of wealth in our society, freedom from racism, from tribalism, etc.; where men and women will be considered in the light of their capacities and their potentials. This kind of blueprint for society frightens imperialism and the South African racists, in particular.

On the other hand, Angola holds an important strategic position in southern Africa. This is a privileged position since there are a certain number of countries in the interior to which Angola's ports offer outlets. In addition to that, Angola has various natural resources. These constitute an important economic potential which, when properly exploited, can turn the RPA into a rich country.



Finally, Angola, in this region, pursues a policy of vigorous support for the liberation movements and is developing active solidarity with the patriots of South Africa, especially the ANC. All of this places the RPA in the sights of imperialism since the blueprint for the society we want to build, the utilization of all of our potentials, and our progressive policy are just so many factors which the imperialists of South Africa consider a threat.

Question: A certain Western press persists in picturing a chimera according to which only negotiations and an agreement with the puppets of UNITA could bring peace to Angola. What is your position on that?

Answer: That issue is directly linked to the prior one. It is because of its progressive and independent policy that Angola is the victim of the attacks of imperialism which employs various forces in Africa, especially in our region. The main force undoubtedly is South Africa which attacks us systematically, which invades our territory, and which destroys our strategic economic centers.

But there are other, less direct ways of attacking us; they consist of employing armed groups which are organized, trained, and transported by South Africa. In this way they step up their war effort against Angola. These armed bands destroy our economic structures and engage in terrorism. They attack the population settlements, they destroy their property, they imprison the members of our party, deputies to our Assembly, foreigners, such as the Czech technicians who are among us to help in the RPA's economic growth. This aggressive policy against Angola will meet with a vigorous response from our people. It will be defeated in the end, that you can be sure of.

No! There is no assumption whatsoever as to a dialogue with UNITA, in view of the role which it plays. Today, UNITA is being used by the South Africans; but who can forget, on top of all this, that, in the past, it was already an instrument of the Portuguese colonial regime? The fact is that UNITA sprang up as a tribal group and the PIDE [International and State Defense Police]--the political police of Portuguese fascism--used it to fight against the guerrillas of the MPLA who, for their part, were struggling against the colonialists. As a tribal group, UNITA was consequently fighting against the national unity effort of the MPLA. It was--or at least its top leaders were--an agent of the enemy whom the latter had picked for wiping out the true nationalist forces.

It was during the so-called period of transition that Savimbi and other UNITA leaders, who were defeated in August 1975, allied themselves with the South African Army which, shortly thereafter, invaded the RPA for the first time. It is thus perfectly evident that there is no reason of a political, legal, or other nature for a dialogue with UNITA, regardless of what it may be.

We will not conduct discussions with agents of Portuguese colonialism. We will not conduct discussions with those who reject independence for Angola. The MPLA cannot discuss anything with the agents of a South African regime which practices "apartheid" in whose name more than 20 million blacks are being oppressed. The MPLA cannot in any way whatsoever conduct a dialogue

with the declared enemies of the Angolan people who every day destroy their property, rob, plunder and execute them in accordance with the wishes of their South African bosses who are trying, by all means, to prevent the development and reconstruction of the RPA. No! No discussion is possible with such enemies. We cannot do anything but fight against them.

Question: We know that the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] recently managed to destroy that which UNITA calls its "strategic second front," opened by it and by its protectors. Will this be the signal for a major coordinated operation by the FAPLA to wipe out UNITA?

Answer: On 23 August, we issued an appeal for a popular mobilization in order, once and for all, to wipe out the armed bands of UNITA. Our people responded well to this appeal. From Cabinda to Cunene, young men came to sign up for military service. This was a tremendous wave of awareness as to the need for facing not only the South African forces but also its agents, UNITA.

As part of this effort, we successfully carried out a series of military operations and we did not intend to stop so soon. We are going to put the UNITA bands out of action in all of the regions involved.

Question: I would like to put to you a series of questions dealing with the problem of cooperation between Angola and foreign countries. First of all, do you believe that, after Yuriy Andropov came to power--and, specifically, after your official visit to Moscow--Soviet-Angolan relations improved? What is happening to Soviet economic and military support for the RPA?

Answer: We have always had--and especially, since the end of our first war--relations of solidarity and friendship with the CPSU and with the Soviet people. It is obvious that relations between parties and peoples cannot always develop along straight lines. We recently visited the USSR and other socialist countries and we were left with the impression that our current problems are being better understood. Our relations continue to develop in all fields, both on the level of parties and on the level of governments. We are satisfied with these relations and we think that they will contribute toward an improvement in Angola's defense capability.

Question: International cooperation in 1982 will have cost about \$150 million, in spite of the low cost of Cuban cooperation. What do you think of the extent and the results of this Cuban cooperation?

Answer: In the Western press and among certain political leaders of various Western countries, there is a belief that the only cooperation existing between the RPA and Cuba is of a military nature. They are mistaken.

Cuban cooperation was always very important in Angola and in various sectors. I might for example mention the field of education.

The massive departure of Portuguese teachers at the time of independence created serious problems for us. Today we have 2 million students in our

primary and secondary schools but the teacher shortage is still enormous. Cuba gave us aid in this field from the very first days of our independence onward and sent us civilian technicians who worked free of charge as part of our reconstruction effort. Another important field is health. Here again European doctors cooperated with us, from independence onward, in the most remote regions, specifically in those where no doctor ever had set foot during colonial times. Cooperation furthermore developed in civil engineering construction, in agriculture, and in many other fields. This multiple cooperation was increased and still tends to grow since it not only involves little cost but is also more in line with the parameters of Angola's ideology.

It is the Cubans who best understand the type of society we want to build: A society geared toward the solution of the problems of the worker masses. We know how Cuba brilliantly solved the great problems that existed at the end of the Batista dictatorship in the fields of education, housing, etc.

Question: Do you think that the more intensive commitment of the USSR by the side of the RPA is partly due to the hardening of American policy since Reagan came to power? Could this be a Soviet response to the cold war developed by Washington, to the threats which it made against the Arab World, against Lebanon, against the Palestinian resistance, Nicaragua, and, more recently, against Grenada? Do you believe that there is a link between all of these facts?

Answer: The hardening of imperialist policy that came about as a result of Reagan's coming to power is something which we have to feel here in southern Africa. This involves the policy of that American administration toward South Africa, its "constructive commitment," the fact that it treats the liberation movements as terrorists and, in our specific Angolan case, support for the UNITA criminals and the establishment of a link between independence for Namibia and the withdrawal of the Cubans from the RPA.

We know all that only too well. There is no doubt that there is an intensification of the aggressiveness of American imperialism throughout the world, regardless of whether it happens to be in the Middle East, Central America, Southeast Asia, or other parts of the world. All of this is part of a global offensive by imperialism against the liberation movements, against the progressive countries, and, more specifically, against the socialist countries. We must not forget the events in Poland where the Polish people almost came to the point of losing all of its socialist gains.

From our viewpoint, there is no hardening in the policy of the USSR which, for example, submitted various proposals to the United States for preventing a third world war. But the truth is that we are facing a general offensive by imperialism which all progressive forces, including the USSR, must face in order to defend the gains of the peoples.

Question: At what point is this cooperation with the Western countries, with France, for example? Are you satisfied with the current status of relations with Paris?

Answer: First of all, we want to welcome the policy of the French government and of President Mitterrand on the Namibia issue as well as the positive positions taken up especially within the "Contact Group." Our bilateral relations are also good. By the way, they have been improving in recent years. Cooperation has been expanded to various sectors, especially petroleum and transportation. We discussed various questions connected with cooperation in the financial and banking fields and we think that prospects are good, although at this very moment we still detect some difficulties in terms of practical execution. As a matter of fact we know that the administrative machinery is always slower than the political decisions adopted by the government. In the banking field, problems are not always solved with the desired speed. This is the only obstacle to a future improvement in our relations. But I am convinced that we will manage to overcome it. Especially since the results of cooperation between our two countries are mutually advantageous and since we are familiar with the bad effects of the worldwide crisis and the great preoccupation which it has aroused among European governments.

Question: What is the status of the proposal made to President Mitterrand regarding the guarantee which France could offer on the withdrawal of Cuban forces, once the four conditions established for the solution of the crisis have been accepted and implemented?

Answer: The international situation developed rapidly and we must adjust to the changes. The proposals that were made then were in accord with the context of the times. Right now it seems to us that they are no longer valid by virtue of the simple fact that Pretoria, with the United States, continues to insist on the policy of linkage. France rejected linkage and even expressed the desire to withdraw from the "Contact Group" (France announced recently that it would withdraw from the GC [Contract Group]). It seems to us therefore that France could somehow be suspected of favoring one party if it were to propose the idea of giving guarantees in relation to Washington and Pretoria.

Question: What is the reaction of the RPA to the deadlock in which the OAU finds itself once again regarding the resolutions on the Western Sahara?

Answer: We think that the only way to extricate our continental organization from a new deadlock is rapidly to organize the referendum under the terms of the OAU resolution adopted by the 19th Summit meeting in Addis Ababa. Failure to implement this resolution would have serious consequences for our organization. But we are optimistic. Prior to the 19th Summit, there were only 26 countries that were fighting in a consistent fashion for the defense of the rights of the Saharan people to independence; their number has increased considerably since then; the above-mentioned resolution was adopted unanimously. We also considered it significant that various delegations of heads of state in the meantime have gone to western and northern Africa to speed up the implementation of these resolutions. We welcome these efforts to persuade Morocco to accept the organization of the referendum as quickly as possible.

Question: There is talk of a certain encouragement for foreign investors by the RPA.

Answer: We have a law in the RPA which spells out the methods to be used for foreign investments. That law remains valid and has not been amended. It contains the legal framework within which the Western countries and other countries that intend to invest in Angola can operate.

Question: You have always considered agriculture as the basis of development. Has the war interfered in your plan in this field?

Answer: Of course, the war did affect our development effort, especially in the rural areas which are most hard-hit by destabilization and by the military operations of the aggressors. In these regions, the development of agriculture was not as fast as we wanted it to be. In spite of that, our peasants made an effort to develop agriculture within the peasant associations and the cooperatives. At this time we are drafting an emergency program for food production in which great importance is assigned to the development of agriculture. We did not attain the targets we had set for ourselves in 1977 but we are not losing our optimism because we did make considerable progress.

Question: The Swiss sociologist Jean Ziegler has raised the question--brought up several times by the press--of the profound tribal and ethnic divisions in Angola which explain the current situation, specifically, the existence of UNITA. To what extent does this tribal problem exist in the RPA and what do you think of its implications?

Answer: If there is a problem, it involves an attempt publicly to exploit the differences that may exist within the Angolan people and which in our history have never given rise to situations of real conflict. Indeed, ambitious Angolans have tried to impose themselves as leaders of the country, falling back on the tribal relations of one region or another, with this ethnic group or another. That was true of UPA (Union of Angolan Peoples) which once upon a time called itself UPNA (Union of Peoples of Northern Angola) or the case of Aliazo (Alliance of Angolans from Maqueia do Zombo) and then the case of UNITA which was also constituted on tribal foundations. But we think that the problem of tribalism cannot really be exploited to hinder the consolidation of national unity especially since the MPLA established, as one of the fundamental points in its program, the consolidation of this unity. Our struggle today--and from the very beginning--was conducted against the Portuguese colonialists but also against the domestic tendencies that tried to divide our people in order to weaken it. Our struggle was successful because the MPLA, which constituted itself as a vast national liberation movement, united an entire people, from Cabinda to Cunene. The MPLA was wide open to all Angolans and they expressed to it their support without differences as to race, tribe, or religious belief. We can say at this time that, in all of our government agencies and levels, throughout national territory and particularly within the people's assemblies, all tribes, all races, and people of all sorts of origins are represented. The same thing is true of the regional government levels. All of this is the result of the

consistent policy of our party whose militants come from different parts of the country and from various social strata and classes--although the majority are workers and peasants.

Question: One final question: Will you convene the Congress in 1985, as planned? What will be the main task of that Congress?

Answer: In accordance with the decisions of the 1977 Congress, which were confirmed in 1980, we will hold that regular Congress in 1985. This is an activity-review congress. It will analyze everything that has happened in the political and ideological fields and in the organization of the party itself; it will spell out the guidelines to be followed in our political, economic, and social plans as well as in foreign policy, in the matter of defense and security. Obviously, in the light of results attained, the Congress will chart the general guidelines for the development of our society and our party over the next 5 years.

5058

CSO: 3442/225

## ANGOLA

### BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL AID FROM SOVIET UZBEKISTAN--The Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, the main cotton producing region of the Soviet Union, has contributed to the development of cotton in the People's Republic of Angola. This has been stated by (Akil Djalilov), deputy minister of agriculture of the Soviet Republic. According to the Soviet official, Uzbek cotton growers have helped their Angolan counterparts in the creation of an experimental center for cotton farming, situated 70 km from Luanda, which has been successfully using Soviet harvesting machinery. Cooperation between the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic and our country in the field of agriculture also includes the training of cadres. Thus, a group of Angolan youth are presently studying at the Tashkent Agricultural School and the Engineering Institute for Agricultural Irrigation and Mechanization in the Uzbek capital. [Text] [MB181700 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 18 Jan 84]

HUNGARY PROVIDES FOOD AID--A total of 40 tons of foodstuffs for those displaced by the continuing South African aggression in the south of the country were delivered in Luanda yesterday to (Coelho da Cruz), chairman of the Angolan League of Friendship and Solidarity with the Peoples, by (Andras Gulyas), Hungarian ambassador accredited to our country. Speaking during the ceremony marking the delivery of the gift, the Hungarian ambassador said that the people of his country, particularly the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, have once again expressed their condemnation of the undeclared war that South Africa and its puppets are waging against the peaceful people of Angola. (Andras Gulyas) also expressed the desire of his country to continue to grant political, diplomatic, and material support to the People's Republic of Angola. In reply, Comrade (Coelho da Cruz) expressed his satisfaction for the solidarity aid that the Hungarian people have again been kind enough to give to the heroic Angolan people, who are the victims of the murderous anger of the inhuman apartheid regime. [Text] [MB181306 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 18 Jan 84]

CUBAN YOUTH THANKED FOR ASSISTANCE--The Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [JMPLA] has expressed its deep gratitude to the young Cuban internationalist youth for the assistance they are giving to the people of Angola. A joint communique issued after a meeting between an Angolan youth delegation and a delegation of the Cuban Union of Young Communists says in substance: The Cuban internationalists working in this country are prepared to lay down their tools, if the need arises, and take up arms to defend the Angolan revolution. The communique also condemns the invasion of our country by Pretoria's regular army, as well as the subversive maneuvers undertaken against Cuba by Washington. The two sides have expressed their satisfaction over the excellent working and cooperative relations existing between them. [Text] [AB181246 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 18 Jan 84]

CSO: 3419/333



## BUSINESSMEN MAKE CONTRIBUTION TO FANT

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 5 Dec 83 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] The shopkeepers and businessmen of Ndjamena made a gift of 150,023,500 CFA francs yesterday to the Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT]. The check was ceremoniously handed over yesterday to Elie Romba, the minister of finance, representing the chief of state, during a ceremony attended by members of the government, the National Advisory Council, the Northern Armed Forces Command Council, COPOFAN [Northern Armed Forces People's Committee] members for the city of Ndjamena, directors general, directors and section heads.

In a short speech, Yacoub Nassour, chairman of the "committee for a voluntary contribution by businessmen to the war effort in Chad," explained the reasons for setting up this committee, born of a constant and direct concern to confront the difficult situation being experienced by Chad, especially since any assistance coming from abroad is subject to hidden conditioning. "Consequently," he said, "we considered it useful to get together in order to make our contributions to our brothers who are now on the fields of battle." This action, he pointed out, "is neither the first, nor the last, since Chadian businessmen have at all times been in the forefront of events and have not hesitated to make their contributions, of all kinds, to the Chadian government and people."

The period Chad is going through, he said, is very delicate and the country needs to count on all its sons. In the face of such a situation, "the sons of Chad cannot remain indifferent"; that is the reason why "after 2 months of activity, the committee met with several businessmen, alerted them to the situation prevailing in our country and asked all of them for a contribution." "In a very short time," he explained, "the committee collected 150,023,500 CFA francs, and there are still 17,350 francs [as published] to be collected and 6,600,000 in credit, or a total of 174,573,500 CFA francs. When giving the check to the representative of the president of the republic, Yacoub Nassour thanked all those who took part in this action and affirmed that real patriotism consists of helping one's country. "It is by channeling our efforts and keeping ourselves united behind our great guide, Comrade Hissein Habre, that we can take up the challenge," Mr Nassour concluded.

In his reply, Elie Romba, President Habre's representative, stated that "the purpose of this meeting is to receive funds representing a voluntary contribution by Chadian businessmen in support of our valiant brothers entrusted, at

all times and in all places, with the defense of the homeland, the republic, one and indivisible, the territorial integrity of the Chadian nation and the security of property and persons within borders internationally recognized as those of Chad at the time of decolonization." The Chadian businessmen's gesture comes from the heart and "remains an example to be followed by Chadians belonging to other socioprofessional groups."

The minister of finance gave the assurance that "measures will be taken so that this fund to help our brothers fighting for dignity and honor will come to supplement the state's efforts and will be used in accordance with the aim you have intended for it, that is, for the Chadian National Armed Forces."

9434

CSO: 3419/287

## RESULTS OF GOVERNMENT MISSIONS TO SOUTH NOTED

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 5 Dec 83 p 3

[Excerpt] The mission led by Djidingar Dono Ngardoum, state minister for agriculture and rural development, arrived in Sarh after having spent nearly 2 months in Eastern Logone. This delegation, which includes equally Koibla Djimasta, minister of public health, Gouara Lassou, minister of higher education, and Mouli Seid, member of the CCFAN [Northern Armed Forces Command Council], will pass on in the Eastern Logone localities it visited from top to bottom, a message of peace, unity and forgiveness.

This delegation's long stay in Eastern Logone, the patient and persevering work of explanation which it carried out has led to results welcomed by all Chadians. The crowning achievement of this has been the winning over of thousands of officers and soldiers who had gone over to the opposition to protest certain exactions. The seed of war that Libya sought to keep alive, hastening to offer these Chadians arms and munitions, could thus be smothered. A serene climate followed, and we note a certain return of confidence. The wind of conciliation will thus have blown from the interior, to emerge into a wider process, opening the door to all the Chadian opponents from abroad who will also have to make their contribution to our country's recovery.

More than the result of a mission that has indisputably become famous in Eastern Logone, it is the entire policy of the government of the third republic and of President Hissein Habre that is worthy of praise. Its main lines are dialog and contact. We no longer count the missions that were undertaken in the south. Members of the government, the CNC [National Advisory Council], the CCFAN [Chadian National Armed Forces], officers of the FANT [Chadian National Armed Forces] took turns to explain, pacify and convince. Their task was not easy, for prejudices were considerable. Today we are present at a genuine thaw.

9434

CSO: 3419/287

## BRIEFS

TRADE PLEDGE WITH YUGOSLAVIA—Yugoslavia has pledged to increase her trade with Kenya with a view to boosting the country's economy. At the same time Yugoslavia has called on the Kenyan businessmen and industrialists to diversify their exports to Yugoslavia in a bid to broaden their markets. The agreement was reached after officials of the Kenya national chamber of commerce and industry met a visiting Yugoslav delegation in Nairobi, yesterday. Noting that Kenya and Yugoslavia relations had been most cordial since independence, the leader of the Yugoslav delegation who is also his country's minister of state, Mr Kovacevic, said although trade between Kenya and Yugoslavia had fallen in the last 2 years, it was the wish of his government to see it improve. [Excerpt] [EA180152 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 17 Jan 84]

CSO: 3400/553

## MOZAMBIQUE

### NEWSPAPER DISCUSSES RELATIONSHIP WITH RSA

MB160550 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Dec 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Cohesion of Principles of the Achievement of Peace"]

[Text] One cannot choose one's location. Two nations are neighbors not out of choice but because of a natural and unavoidable imposition. Two nations can have different political systems and radically opposed social concepts, which happens on all continents. The existence of such differences is not necessarily the cause of conflicts and wars.

The People's Republic of Mozambique wishes peace. The achievement of peace has always been the objective of the sacrifices made by the Mozambican people. Tranquility is the first condition in achieving economic development and well-being, as well as to eliminate famine and underdevelopment.

The People's Republic of Mozambique is not opposed to the South African nation. South Africa is a country. Indeed we are openly opposed to the institution of racism as a policy, we are against "apartheid," against the Bantustan policy, against militarism, and against the colonization of Namibia.

After all, we share the universal condemnation of a system which has established as foreigners or second class citizens all men who do not belong to the white race. This condemning attitude is shared by South Africa's allies themselves, as well as developed countries which maintain closer economic and trade relations with South Africa. There are many Western countries which have allowed the establishment of representations of ANC and SWAPO in their territories.

The reasons given by the Pretoria militarists for attacking the People's Republic of Mozambique are not convincing. It is sufficient to review the history of this region to find the true motives for this aggressiveness. The Republic of South Africa has opposed birth and the existence of Mozambique. In a press conference in Bissau recently, President Samora Machel recalled the slogan that for a long time has guided South African actions: "When a neighbor's house catches fire the other neighbor knows what to do." This motto guided the South African military action inside Mozambique territory, in which they fought side by side with the Portuguese colonial army. At the time the pretext was the defense of Cahora Bassa. The Pretoria Government used to

defend, without reservations, the granting of independence to Mozambique... to the north of the Zambezi River.

South African aggression, after national independence, was perpetrated through the army of the illegal regime of Ian Smith. After the birth of Zimbabwe, South Africa began to use the armed gangs, whom they created, trained, supplied, and led.

Under the pretext that there are ANC bases in Mozambique, the South African army has been attacking Mozambique directly. Journalists and ambassadors from all over the world have been able to inspect the places that were attacked and confirm the falsehood of the pretext.

The truth is as follows: Without South Africa the armed bandits would not exist, nor would they have any possibility of survival. Internationally, Pretoria is seeking to justify the creation of the armed bandits by establishing a parallel with South African people's struggle for their freedom.

Obviously, this parallel is a false one and no one, except the "apartheid" leaders themselves, can claim credit for it.

The existence of the ANC is profoundly deep-rooted within South Africa. The ANC has existed for 71 years now as an instrument in the struggle for the elementary rights of the majority of the South African people. "Nelson Mandela was arrested when there was no Frelimo," President Samora Machel recalled at that press conference. Unless one wishes to blame the Portuguese colonial government for the activities of the ANC at that time....

Thus it becomes clear that all responsibility for the destabilization in Southern Africa rests with the "apartheid" regime. The international community understands this situation and the isolation of the racist regime is a fact which is confirmed each day.

The People's Republic of Mozambique, is--as always--prepared to be constructive subject of the principles of good neighborliness, peace and security. This stand of ours was expressed during the three meetings between delegations of our government and Pretoria's. Speaking in Bissau, President Samora Machel elaborated the firm principles, from which we shall never abdicate:

We do not recognize "apartheid";  
We do not sanction the Bantustanization policy; and  
We do not agree to put at stake solidarity with the ANC.

Peace in Southern Africa is everyone's interest. In order that it becomes a reality it is necessary that Mozambique and South Africa establish rules for relationship, particularly at military and economic levels. Peace in Southern Africa, as President Samora Machel has also stated, depends on the establishment of a stable relationship between Mozambique and South Africa. After all, everything depends on the understanding that the South African leaders might have of their own historic conditions and responsibility.

The People's Republic of Mozambique does not intend to impose a different regime on South Africa. That is the sole and exclusive responsibility of the South African people. The political and social transformations in the Republic of South Africa have the South Africans as their authors and no one else.

The day a human and democratic system is established in South Africa, the day "apartheid" and discrimination are eliminated, the day when all South Africans become citizens with equal rights in their country, that day the People's Republic of Mozambique will not hesitate to propose South Africa as a full member of the international community and of the African family, to which it has always belonged. The People's Republic of Mozambique will do this regardless of the political direction that the South Africans choose for their nation.

This is our steadfast stand in the defense of peace. By struggling to achieve that objective we are contributing to detent in our region and throughout the world.

CSO: 3442/243

## TRAINING COURSES HELD IN VARIOUS FIELDS

### Pharmacology Courses

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 10 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] Ten assistant pharmacy technicians will be trained in the city of Beira early next year. It is worth noting that eight of these are from Beira, and the other two are from the provinces of Tete and Manica.

According to Elias Lumbela, FARMAC central zone delegate, the course will last 6 months. The course will be taught by medical staff selected by the Sofala Provincial Health Administration.

The basic courses include Portuguese, mathematics, chemistry, physics, environmental sanitation, i.e. preventive medicine, galenical techniques (a field related to the manufacture of the products), and pharmacology, which is a field linked to the composition, consumption and uses of medicine.

"Only with a program of this type will our work be as successful as our people need it to be," said Lumbela, who also stressed that these courses will serve as a beginning for other courses, which are already being planned for future pharmacological activities.

In this way we were informed that after the completion of the first courses for assistant pharmacy technicians another course of the same type and of equal duration will be offered.

At the same time we asked Lumbela what these people would be doing upon the completion of the courses. Elias Lumbela said that the first group must ensure the proper operation of the pharmacies in the provincial capitals.

"Of course we cannot finish here. This is why the second course is planned in the FARMAC program. Its ranks will be backed up by the districts with the hope of developing this type of activity," said Lumbela.



### Professors Graduate in Maputo

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 13 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] One hundred fifty eight students graduated this year from the Felipe Elidja Machava School of Professor Training and Education (EFEP) in Maputo. They are all 5th and 6th grade teachers.

School administrators estimated that close to 98 percent of all the students successfully completed the coursework this year. The new teachers received their diplomas yesterday, marking the end of another school year for the EFEP.

Among other activities, the closing ceremonies included the placing of a flower wreath at the Monument to Mozambican Heroes. EFEP professors and students also visited the interior of the monument.

### PETROMOC Trains Technicians

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 13 Dec 83 p 15

[Text] The PETROMOC company in Maputo has trained 147 technicians in the fields of locksmithing, soldering, electricity, pump and compressor mechanics and general technicians.

According to statements by the company's office of Human Resources, the training of personnel in PETROMOC is being given to employees who have participated or are participating in the Literacy and Education Campaign for Adults.

The source stressed that the first step in the specialized training of the workers consists in teaching the basics of physics, chemistry, calculus, Portuguese and introduction to Petroleum.

### Health Technicians Trained

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 13 Dec 83 p 15

[Excerpt] A total of 243 students are presently taking paramedical courses at the Institute of Health Sciences of Beira, specifically in the fields of medical agents, odontology, maternal-infant health care nursing and group "A" nursing.

The courses, which are due to end next April and in 1985, are being taught by 10 teachers with the direct support of some doctors and other health professionals from Beira.

Meanwhile, two other programs designated group "A" nursing and basic nursing are being scheduled for next year. These will begin in March and will be taught to 105 students.

It will be recalled that the Institute of Health Sciences of Beira has been producing graduates in various medical fields, namely in nursing, remedial and preventive medicine and obstetrics. These graduates are distributed throughout the country according to community needs.

"Every doctor has the obligation of teaching people," said Dr Antonio Gama, director of the Institute of Health Services of Beira a few days ago when he was interviewed by our reporter. He added that "all health professionals, whose capacities are recognized by the Institute, are involved in teaching, with the purpose of guaranteeing quality."

Dr Gama, who spoke exclusively to our reporter, stressed that "our objective is to make every ward or other health sector into a school for teaching new groups of people the different medical professions." According to him, this action has begun to show positive results in the successful completion of the courses by the students.

Dr Gama added that political work is being carried out in the Institute, particularly the analysis of each student's behavior. As a consequence of this measure, 7 students were expelled for disciplinary problems, 6 were suspended for pregnancy, and 35 others were dropped for lack of satisfactory progress.

#### Consumer Experts Trained in Nampula

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 14 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] An interprovincial course on consumer cooperatives is being taught in Nampula. It is expected to last 45 days. The purpose of the course, in addition to teaching those in charge of sales stands, is to train those in charge of administrative and interdistrict cooperative commissions.

Topics being taught are accounting control, basic principles of management, statutes and laws of consumer cooperatives, political education and agricultural trade. The 50 students are from the provinces of Cabo Delgado and Nampula, and they are being taught by 5 teachers. They will be given evaluation tests throughout the course.

The provincial director of Domestic Commerce in Nampula, Francisco Felipe, who presided over the opening ceremony, recommended that the students try to get as much out of the courses as possible, in order to make the courses worthwhile.

The importance of this type of popular commerce and the importance of a suitable administration were other topics that received special attention during Francisco Felipe's speech.

12402

CSO: 3442/103

## MOZAMBIQUE

### BRIEFS

**ANTIAPARTHEID LEADER ARRIVES FOR TALKS**--Trevor Huddleston, the president of the British Antiapartheid Movement, arrived in Maputo yesterday for talks with Mozambique authorities on the situation in Southern Africa. Trevor Huddleston, who is an archbishop, told the news media shortly after his arrival that he was making visits to Frontline States to collect data on the South African policy of destabilization and the effects of its acts of aggression in this region of the African continent. With this information, Archbishop Huddleston went on, we intend to raise the awareness of international public opinion. The president of the British Antiapartheid Movement also revealed that the priority of his movement at the moment was the independence of Namibia, and that efforts were being made to prevent European countries, in particular, from joining the policy of linkage [preceeding word in English] defended by the United States and South Africa. Trevor Huddleston also dismissed the statement made by the British Government which said the sophisticated electronic equipment which Margaret Thatcher's executive sold to South Africa is for civil purposes. Identical equipment, Archbishop Huddleston disclosed, is being used in military bases which the government of the United Kingdom is building in Malvinas Islands. The president of the British Antiapartheid Movement, who is accompanied by the president of the World Campaign Against Military and Nuclear Cooperation with South Africa, (Abdul Minti), was received at Mavalane Airport by Jose Moiane, the governor of Maputo Province. The delegation of the antiapartheid movement has already visited Zambia, Botswana, and Zimbabwe, and will visit Tanzania after Mozambique. [Text] [MB160802 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 15 Jan 84]

**HEIGHTENED VIGILANCE IN MANICA PROVINCE**--Colonel Manuel Antonio, Frelimo Party provincial first secretary and governor of Manica Province, has called on all party members and the residents of Chimoio to heighten their vigilance with a view to neutralizing agents of imperialism. Col Manuel Antonio was speaking at the monthly meeting of the Frelimo Party in Chimoio which was held last Friday. He said that in each residential area and in each village commune and production unit, party members and management officials must constitute a vanguard in the fight against the armed bandits. Manuel Antonio also said that any individual who leaves his residential area without notifying war officials must be reported to the competent officials for investigation when he returns. Manica Province military commander Major General Tobias Dao, who also attended the meeting, said that many letters from armed bandits have been found saying that they want to give themselves up to the authorities. A report by the political support team said that many residential areas in the town had supplies of water and that people in the agricultural cooperatives were currently sowing maize seeds. [Text] [MB161920 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 16 Jan 84]

PEOPLE RETURN TO COMMUNES--Four village communes have been fully rebuilt in Tome, in Massinga, Inhambane Province, after being savagely destroyed by the armed bandits. At present, the peasants are engaged in the preparation of the fields for planting and in the rehabilitation of socioeconomic infrastructures. The Massinga District administrator told our reporting team that maize seed and other products would soon be sent to Tome. Recently, a route of about 110 km was opened to permit access to Tome. It is worth noting that the main base of the armed bandits in Inhambane was located in Tome, before it was destroyed last year by the FPLM. [Text] [MB161256 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 Jan 84]

FRG MEDICAL ASSISTANCE--The Government of the FRG, through its embassy in Maputo, today offered 20 tents and 40 kerosene lamps to the Ministry of Health of our country. The tents will be used as hospital wards in case of an outbreak of cholera. The gift follows an appeal by the Ministry of Health of the People's Republic of Mozambique after the late 1982 and early 1983 cholera outbreak. In June of last year the FRG gave basic medicines to fight cholera. [Summary] MB161919 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 13 Jan 84]

NORWEGIAN FINANCIAL AID--Mozambique has just received some 10 million krone--about 50,000 meticals--worth of aid from Norway. The amount is designed to strengthen our country's capacity to import crude oil and its byproducts, thus diminishing the difficulties being experienced in the national market. [Text] [MB131919 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 13 Jan 84]

CSO: 3442/243

## NIGERIA

### BRIEFS

WANTED PERSONS IN RIVERS--Port Harcourt, 13 Jan (NAN)--The Rivers police command have declared three former NPN [National Party of Nigeria] members in the state wanted, a statement issued in Port Harcourt yesterday said. They are the former national deputy chairman (south), Chief Ranami Abbah, a former senator representing Brazz/Yanagoa/Sagbama senatorial district, Mr Dauzia Etete and the state's former commissioner for trade and industry, Mr Ken Eoekochay. The police command advised anyone with information about the whereabouts of the men to contact the state CID [Criminal Investigation Division]. It stated that anybody found harbouring any of the wanted men would risk arrest and prosecution. [Text] [AB141100 Lagos NAN in English 1045 GMT 14 Jan 84]

CSO: 3400/521

# NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR SOLIDARITY WITH RURAL AREAS SET UP

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 28 Dec 83 p 3

[Excerpts] The president of the republic informed the council of ministers he has established the national committee for solidarity to aid rural areas, as promised in his statement of 13 December 1983. Mr Djibo Ka, government's spokesman, [Minister of Information, Telecommunications and Parliamentary Relations] made this disclosure at the Senegalese Press Agency following the weekly meeting of the council of ministers yesterday morning under the chairmanship of Mr Abdou Diouf, the head of state.

After announcing that the president had signed the decree creating and organizing the said committee, Mr Djibo Ka said that the committee's task is to direct and coordinate the national effort to assist rural areas seriously affected by the drought. The committee, he said, is composed of representatives of the government, the union of farmers, stockraisers and fishermen, employers selected by the Cape Verde [as printed] Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Handicrafts, the GES (Economic Group of Senegal), the National Council of Senegalese Employers, and representatives of CNTS [National Confederation of Senegalese Workers].

The minister of information, telecommunications and parliamentary relations also said that all legally constituted organizations and associations, with the exception of political parties, may ask to have a representative named to the committee. The committee's executive bureau will decide on all membership requests.

The committee's bureau is chaired by the minister of rural development, who will be assisted by a general secretary whom the minister will name and by a treasurer named by the minister for economic and financial affairs.

The government's spokesman noted that voluntary contributions from individuals and organizations will be deposited in account number 95342201 in the State Treasury, for the use of the committee.

Mr Djibo Ka also said that the executive bureau is drawing up a program of action to assist rural areas, a program which must be approved by the committee plenary. The action program must also be approved by the president, according to the minister of information, telecommunications and parliamentary relations.

The minister noted that the committee will not be directly involved in financial operations, and any checks written to cover expenses must be countersigned by the secretary general and the treasurer.

In addition, Mr Djibo Ka discussed an important provision: organizations directed by the committee to carry out the action program must account to the executive bureau for the use made of the funds put at their disposal, in accordance with the desire for accountability which is behind this provision.

Another important provision mentioned by the government spokesman is the naming of a representative of the office of financial audits by the secretary general in the office of the president. This will assure continuous monitoring of the records documenting expenditures as well as justification of the expenses. The representative from the office of financial audits will report his findings to the president, Mr Djibo Ka also said.

#### The Decree

The president of the republic, by the powers vested in him under the constitution, decrees:

Article One: There is hereby created a solidarity committee for the assistance of rural areas.

The purpose of the committee is to direct and coordinate the national effort to aid rural areas seriously affected by the drought.

Article Two: The committee is composed as follows: three representatives from the government; the minister of rural development, president; the minister of planning and cooperation; the minister of social development; three representatives from the union of stockraisers, fishermen and peasants; three employer representatives, designated respectively by the Dakar Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Economic Group of Senegal and the National Center of Senegalese Employers; and three representatives of the CNTS.

The above-mentioned professional associations are to submit the names of their representatives to the minister of rural development.

The ex-officio members will be the executive bureau of the committee.

Any legally constituted organization or association, with the exception of political parties, may ask to have a representative named to the committee.

The executive bureau of the committee will decide on membership requests.

Article Three: The committee will meet in plenary session when convoked by the committee president.

The executive bureau will meet on the call of its president or on request by the majority of its members.

Article Four: The committee will be assisted by a secretary general, to be named by the minister of rural development, and by a treasurer, to be named by the minister for economic and financial affairs.

Article Five: The committee will have at its disposal an open deposit account in the Treasury to be funded through: voluntary contributions by individuals and organizations of Senegalese or foreign nationality; and the total of funds budgeted for this purpose in the office of the president, the ministries and other public bodies.

Article Six: Voluntary contributions may be made either by payroll deductions, in the case of government employees, or by any other means of payment to a Treasury bookkeeper, who will issue a receipt.

The names of all donors, except for those who specify otherwise, will be published in the press along with the amounts of their contributions.

Contributions will be received up to 31 January 1984.

The minister for economic and financial affairs is responsible for organizing the necessary transfers of budgetary appropriations and distributing the funds thus obtained to the committee's account.

Article Seven: The executive bureau is responsible for elaborating an action program which will be voted on by the full committee and given final approval by the president of the republic. This program will, among other things, specify the organizations qualified to receive committee funds and the use that shall be made of them.

The committee must make use only of organizations already in existence as of the date on which the present decree goes into effect. The committee itself will not engage in any direct financial operations such as purchases or distribution of foodstuffs.

Article Nine: The organizations entrusted by the committee with execution of the program must account to the executive bureau for the use made of the funds put at their disposal. These justifications shall be kept by the treasurer.

Article Ten: A representative of the office of financial audits, to be named by the secretary general in the office of the president of the republic, will assure continuous monitoring of the records to be kept under Article Eight and the justifications filed under Article Nine. He will present the results of his audits to the president of the republic.

Done in Dakar, 27 December 1983, Abdou Diouf.

9516

CSO: 3419/289



SENEGAL

BRIEFS

NEW ISLAMIC MAGAZINE APPEARS--Dakar, 17 Jan (AFP)--An Islamic fortnightly, WAL FADJRI, has appeared on Dakar newsstands devoted to the "economic, political and social" liberation of Africa from the East-West threat. The magazine is published by Sidi Lamine Niasse, brother of the fundamental Muslim opposition leader Ahmed Niasse, who has been nicknamed the ayatollah of Kaolack. The East and West camps were described as "the blades of the same pair of scissors." "WAL FADJRI is not a magazine of sermons or simple discourses on cultural life" but is designed to "oppose information in the service of imperialism and Zionism," Mr Niasse said in the lead editorial. The title of the magazine was drawn from a line in the Koran, in which God vowed by the dawn to take revenge on those who create vice on earth, Mr Niasse added. "The face of the world has changed, the foundations of humanity have been shaken since the creation of Islamic society became not only feasible but preceived as an alternative to other social systems," Mr Niasse said. [Text] [AB171522 Paris AFP in English 1354 GMT 17 Jan 84]

CSO: 3400/522

REPORT ON IMPORTANCE OF RAISING LIVESTOCK, PASTORALISM

Kuwait AL-'ARABI in Arabic No 301, Dec 83 pp 113-127

[Report by Sadiq Yali, Photography by Fahd al-Kukh: "Somalia: Animal Resources and a Pastoral Life"]

[Text] We were told, "Go to Somalia." [To that] we said, "We would welcome going to Somalia, a country with which we have close blood, historical and religious ties. We would welcome going to a country that has extended the borders of our great Arab homeland into central Africa, into the African jungles and into the Equator which divides our globe into two equal parts."

We packed our bags and we went, and we were cordially welcomed.

[In Somalia] we were told, "We are delighted that AL-'ARABI has come to Somalia. You've visited Somalia two separate times, and during those visits you spoke about distinct aspects of Somali life. You spoke about Somali women, about the well-known bananas of Somalia, about independence and about education. But you forgot to talk about our most important economic resource. You forgot to talk about our animal resources in which more than 80 percent of the people of Somalia are employed. Animal resources are considered the backbone of Somalia's economy."

We said, "We are delighted to be here!"

In the Somali language the word, "Somal" means to milk: it means to milk a female camel, a cow or a ewe. Then this word became the proper name of a country in the area of the Horn of Africa. The name of that country is Somal or Somalia. Since ancient times then the people of this country have been raising livestock and making use of the wool, hides and milk of these animals. Somalis have also been trading in this great resource.

This is what history books tell us, and it is what is affirmed by Ahmad Nur al-Din, a professor at National University in Somalia.

The 30 million heads of sheep and cattle [in Somalia] are the mainstay of Somalia's economy. The ratio of cattle to the population is about six to one. This ratio is considered the highest such ratio in the world. This large number of livestock gives us an idea of the mode of life in Somalia where people lead a pastoral life, traveling after herbage, pasture and rain. Occasionally when rainfall is scanty, the country is stricken by drought; other times there may be

floods. In both cases many problems arise in carrying out health programs for the livestock, plotting the movement of the animals and immunizing those animals against disease.

#### Health Improvement Programs for Animals

Faced with this problem Somalia proceeded to set up new programs to care for the health of animals. It began by establishing veterinary centers throughout the country to ascertain that sick animals are treated. Since most herdsmen are illiterate, a massive campaign had to be launched to teach those herdsmen that an ounce of prevention was better than a pound of cure.

Herdsmen were soon convinced that treating and immunizing their animals were important. Although the veterinary centers were large and numerous in those areas where livestock could be found, they became crowded. Herdsmen would bid us welcome as we roamed around their cattle taking pictures because they thought we represented one of the veterinary teams that treated their animals. This is the first time that herdsmen have access to facilities such as washhouses, hospitals and veterinary clinics that dispense medication free of charge. There are also mobile veterinary teams providing these services to herdsmen and teaching the nomadic tribes the best scientific ways for raising their animals. The fact is that this is not an easy matter because these traveling teams have to fight against many myths that exist among the herdsmen and the tribes because of the rampant illiteracy that can be found in their midst. It is this that has made it difficult to persuade those herdsmen and tribes that the scientific ways of raising their livestock [are superior] and that they should give up the traditional ways which they had learned [from their ancestors].

Much care and attention has been devoted to livestock that is prepared for export. A series of quarantine centers have been set up around the two principal ports in Somalia: Kismayo and Berbera. These are the two ports from which the livestock is exported. At these centers each animal is examined carefully and thoroughly, and any animal that is found to be sick is isolated and given treatment.

As a result of these sanitary facilities and protective measures the rate of deaths [among livestock] declined considerably and revenues from livestock and their products rose and exceeded one third of the state's revenues. It was established that animal resources were the backbone of Somalia's life and economy and that the government's decision to devote its foremost attention to animal resources in its development programs was a wise decision. That decision had upset long-standing attitudes which for centuries had continued to take livestock and its gifts for granted, [requiring] no effort [on their part].

#### Bovine Plague

It is known that there is a group of diseases that strike cattle and sheep and that these diseases are widespread on the African continent. These diseases are bovine plague, black quarter, splenic fever and parasites. Therefore the Ministry of Livestock, [Forestry and Range] in Somalia set up an integrated program to wipe out these diseases. The ministry began this program in 1971 by establishing the Department of Veterinary Medicine which set up 24 permanent centers and 32

mobile centers for treating these diseases. The ministry also set up 2 large regional centers, 11 centers for the districts and 17 rural centers. These centers were designed to achieve the highest standard of efficiency. In addition, there are 14 mobile veterinary teams that travel throughout Somalia looking for cattle suspected of having bovine plague. It was thus possible to stop the spread of this disease. The immunization tests which were conducted in 1973 proved that the method of fighting that disease was highly successful.

Dr Muhammad 'Ali Nur, minister of livestock in Somalia said, "It is true that some African countries have declared that they have that disease [in their territories], and it is true that some international scientific journals talked about the existence of bovine plague in these countries, but Somalia has wiped out that disease since 1975. It has done so by means of an African plan. We thank God that our cows are now 100 percent all right. The plan to combat bovine plague began in 1969, and it continued till 1975. Eighty-eight percent of Somalia's cows have been immunized against that disease, and 10 percent of the calves do not need to be immunized, particularly if they are less than 10 months old because these calves have a natural immunity against the plague. There has been no sign of this disease in Somalia's cows since 1975."

Dr Muhammad 'Ali Nur added, "I do not deny that this pernicious disease appears occasionally in some neighboring countries. Therefore we are intensifying [our] immunization campaigns particularly on the border areas to ensure the safety of our cattle. On 19 July we started an intense campaign to immunize all our cows against bovine plague. This campaign, for which the state has earmarked the sum of 68 million Somali shillings, is still going on."

As far as exported animals are concerned, Dr Muhammad 'Ali Nur said, "There is a team of veterinarians who supervise all exported animals after they are quarantined for a period of 21 days. This is done to ensure that the animals are healthy and free of these diseases. I issued a decree that cows be exported from only three ports: the ports of Mogadishu, Kismayo and Berbera. All veterinarians who supervise the export of cattle to ensure the health of the exported cattle after they've been immunized against all disease have periodic shipments [they have to examine].

"The real objective of this project is to immunize calves once a year for 2 consecutive years. Our objective is to immunize all heads of cattle which had not been previously immunized. We would then pierce the ears of the immunized cattle as evidence that they have been immunized, and we would then inform all neighboring countries [if] any signs of bovine plague or any other disease appear. Appropriate measures would be taken to prevent disease from spreading to areas that are free of disease.

"To carry out this plan with proficiency there are 40 teams of veterinarians provided with mobile laboratories and clinics to immunize cattle against (CBBB), splenic fever and black quarter. Unless another complementary plan is carried out, this project cannot succeed by itself. Part of that plan [includes] the establishment of quarantine stations where cattle would be examined and treated. Construction on seven quarantine stations in the region of Kismayo has begun. Kismayo, which is considered one of Somalia's richest cattle regions, is located near the equator. These quarantine stations will treat close to 1 million heads

of cattle and will isolate those animals that are proven to have any of these diseases. The area of each one of these quarantine stations is 5,000 hectares of open pasture land."

#### The Tse Tse Fly

The tse tse fly has continued to be a life-threatening pest for cattle in the Shebeli River Basin. From 1974 to 1978 a plan was set forth to eradicate that disease by clearing forests, burning brush, spraying cattle with insecticides and concentrating efforts on the grounds where that fly breeds. The purpose of this plan, which complements another that was begun by the OAU, was to extirpate that damnable fly from the African continent. It is estimated that total funds earmarked for that plan amounted to 1.814 billion shillings.

Construction has begun on a large laboratory that will produce medication for animals. This medication will be enough to meet the needs of the country. When that project is completed, Somalis hope to do without importing such medication from abroad.

#### Artificial Insemination

There is another vital project near Afgoi which is about 30 kilometers from the capital, Mogadishu. This is the artificial insemination project whose purpose is to improve the stock of local cattle. The project began by obtaining sperm from Australia and Kenya.

Mr 'Abdallah Farih 'Ajjan said, "We imported sperm from Australia and Kenya because these two countries have experience in the field of artificial insemination. We now have a good stock of cows, and we get the sperm from them. The benefits of this project have been twofold. First, the period during which a cow matures has been shortened. A cow used to mature by the time it was 4 years old, but now it matures at the age of 18 months. The second benefit is that we now have a stock of strong dairy cows, and this, of course, leads to an abundant production. It is known that these dairy cows are designated for residential areas and farms and that bulls [that are bred for their meat] are designated for nomadic herdsman."

Mr 'Ajjan added, "We've achieved a high standard regarding the weight and size of these bulls, each of which weighs 800 kilograms. It is known that the sperm remains suitable for use for 15 years in our laboratories at that center where veterinary college students and students in the College of Agriculture receive their training. We now have a sperm bank, and we distribute the sperm in several regions throughout Somalia."

There is a cattle farm near that project. It is known that in general Somali cows produce little milk and meat. In 1966 West Germany contributed to that project, in which good results were realized, particularly with regard to the abundance of milk. Dr Yusuf Isma'il (Dawl) said, "This project has been quite successful from the beginning. The maximum amount of milk produced by Somali cows was no more than from one to four liters of milk a day. Now, however, after we've acquired good breeds of cows by artificial insemination, after sanitary centers and farms were established and after the cows were given good varieties of feed, [our cows]

are now producing 14 liters of milk [a day] from the first generation. That amount may be increased to 18 liters [a day] in future generations, God willing. Recently, the Ministry of Livestock has been selling the improved stock of cows to citizens, and the purpose of that is to spread that breed throughout the various areas of the republic."

#### To Kismayo

We went to the region of Kismayo, which is about 500 kilometers from the capital, Mogadishu. Kismayo and Mogadishu are joined by a new asphalt road bounded on both sides by tropical jungles. Kismayo, which is located on the Equator, is considered one of Somalia's richest regions in animal resources. The most beautiful scene one can see on that road is that of hundreds of herds of cattle, camels and sheep herded by boys some of whom are no more than 10 years old. On our way to Kismayo we had car trouble. The car was still motionless as the sun was about to set. We became frightened, and we wondered whether we would spend the night there among the predatory animals of the jungle, waiting for a happy ending [to this ordeal]. It had become pitch-dark, and a herdsman, who was no more than 15 years old, approached us as he herded his cows. I asked him, "Aren't you afraid of the animals in the forest?" 'Uthman 'Abdallah Yusuf smiled--that was the lad's name--and said, "You city people are the ones who are afraid. But I have my cane: with this cane I protect myself and my herd. If any predatory animal comes too close, I will stab it with this knife which I carry in my vest." I admired the courage of that young herdsman, and I bid him farewell as I said, "God bless you, lad."

Although the city of Kismayo is located near the Equator, the temperature there does not exceed 25 degrees centigrade. I asked Dr Muhammad 'Ali al-Fara, professor of geography at Kuwait University about this phenomenon. Dr al-Fara said, "One of the widespread scientific misconceptions about the areas located on the Equator is that they are the hottest regions in the world. From a purely theoretical standpoint that statement is correct due to the fact that the rays of the sun shine vertically on the Equator throughout the year. From a realistic standpoint, however, there are other factors [that control the climate], and these factors change the picture. The most important of these factors is that of proximity or distance from the sea. These are important factors because the sea has the effect of reducing the temperature. Then there is the factor of elevation. It is known that when we climb 150 meters above the surface of the earth, the temperature falls one degree centigrade. This is why in some locations on the Equator we find snow the year round, as in Mount Kilimanjaro, for example. Rainfall also as well as surface vegetation reduce the temperature because the presence of surface vegetation protects the surface of the earth from the hot rays of the sun. Since equatorial regions are characterized by heavy rainfall and lush vegetation, they are not the hottest areas [in the world]. The hottest areas in the world are the equatorial desert areas because they lack vegetation; they rarely have rainfall; and they have a flat surface. These areas are also remote from the sea and are not affected by it."

Dr Farih Raghi Jami', director of various branches of the Ministry of Livestock in Kismayo said, "Our work here is confined to looking for animal diseases, immunizing animals and providing treatment for those animals that show some signs of disease. There are four veterinary teams distributed among the four administrative districts of the governorate. These are the administrative districts of Kismayo, Jamame, (Batati) and Afmadu. Most of the animals are found in the

two other administrative districts which run parallel to the borders of Kenya. Animals in this area share the pastureland, depending on rainfall conditions.

"The immunization process is not confined to those animals that are exported. It also includes those animals that are owned by citizens. In addition, there is a treatment section [in the branch], and it is one of the largest sections. That section has four specialists who are responsible for the governorate's four administrative districts. In each administrative district also there are veterinarians and assistants to those veterinarians who serve the villages that are subordinate to the administrative districts. These veterinarians and their assistants follow the nomadic herdsmen around to treat their cattle."

There is a large laboratory in the city of Kismayo which was built as a cooperative effort between Somalia and West Germany. Work on that laboratory was begun in June 1978. The laboratory has six German experts whose terms expired this year. Somalia has taken over the laboratory whose function is to detect diseases that strike animals. The laboratory also trains large numbers of Somalis who will specialize in this task, the task of wiping out all diseases that strike animals. The most important diseases that strike animals in this governorate are diseases of the digestive system and worms. With the cooperation of veterinarians major efforts have been made in the treatment of these diseases.

#### Plants for Canning Meat

Faced with this tremendous animal resource it was natural that meat canning plants be built in Somalia. The first meat canning plant was actually built in 1956 in the city of Mogadishu. This is the (Somaral) plant whose production capacity is between 20 and 25 tons a day. In 1978 the government of Somalia joined forces with an Italian company to manage and expand that plant. At the present time the plant's production is exported to Italy.

But the most important meat canning plant is in the region of Kismayo. That plant was built in 1964 with the cooperation of the Soviet Union. Plant manager Engineer Nur Mahmud Jasi said, "The Kismayo plant can handle 300 heads of cattle daily or close to between 20 and 25 tons [of meat] a day. The plant has its own refrigerators in which about 400 tons of frozen meat can be stored. This plant produces 80,000 cans of meat of different sizes and varieties. The plant produces corned beef, beef stew, beef steak and beef Chelsea. The plant [also] produces other kinds of canned [meats] that are canned automatically."

Engineer Nur Jasi added, "When we had good relations with the Soviet Union, most of our production was exported to Russia and little of it was exported to Italy. But after our relations with the Soviets deteriorated, [as they did] recently, we began exporting our production to Italy and West Germany after it became impossible to obtain spare parts from Russia."

Engineer Nur Jasi had this to say about the new markets: "I traveled recently in this regard in some Arab countries, and Kuwait was among those countries. I contacted several companies, and I talked with them about marketing our product. We are still talking with these companies, and we hope that in the near future what this plant produces will meet some of the needs of Arab countries."

## A Pastoral Society

Somali society is a pastoral society; the vast majority of the people are herdsmen by profession. We would not be dodging the truth if we were to say that 80 percent of the country's population are closely associated with this tremendous animal resource which God has bestowed on this country. It is for this reason that the lives of the people depend on the livestock. The Somali citizen is a pastoral person who travels in search of vegetation, herbage, rainfall, a source of water and water streams. Bedouins boast about their profession, and they are proud of it. They think of it as the best profession for man [since] it was the profession of God's messenger, may God bless him and grant him salvation. The prophet practiced that profession for a period of time in his life. A Somali citizen's daily life, therefore, has been affected by that profession, and his habits and customs have also been affected by that simple Bedouin pastoral environment. The Somali citizen likes freedom; he perseveres in the face of misfortune and adversity; and he endures hardships and difficulties. The Somali citizen is generous; he is cordial with strangers; he is at peace with nature; he loves freedom; and his opinions are discriminating.

As far as his physical characteristics are concerned, the Somali citizen is tall, slender, impressionable and sensitive. His skin is dark, and his hair is curly. He has a long nose, white teeth and he carries his cane on his shoulder wherever he goes.

Mr Ahmad Nur Yusuf, professor of Somali literature at National University in Somalia told us how a slaughtered animal is divided. Professor Yusuf said, "A Somali divides his slaughtered animal into seven sections. He offers the breast and one of the fore legs to scientists, noblemen or those he respects. He offers the back to the head of the household. The thighs are offered to the girls in the family, and the neck and gullet are offered to married women. The rump of the slaughtered animal is offered to servants, and the central part of the slaughtered animal or the area around the kidneys is offered as a charitable gift to commemorate Fatimah al-Zahra', the daughter of the prophet, may God bless him and grant him salvation. The tail of the slaughtered animal is offered to old people; but the head, liver and kidneys of the slaughtered animal are not eaten; they are thrown to predatory animals."

Because the life of a Somali citizen depends on animals, there had to be a collection of verse and songs that depict for us the love a Somali citizen harbors for his animals and how dependent his life is on those animals. Animals are the source of a Somali citizen's livelihood and the source of his life. It is for this reason that we see Somali citizens singing the praises of those animals and writing beautiful songs about them wherever they go and wherever they may be found.

Professor Ahmad Nur Yusuf translated for us one of these songs.

## Desertification and Pasture Land

Drought, desertification and the concomitant scarce rainfall are among the most important problems that Somalia is encountering. Therefore, a program of the same order as the animal health improvement program has been set up. Its aim is to



reclaim the land that is being threatened by sand encroachment, particularly in the northern regions of the country.

Mr 'Abdallah Ahmad Karani, general manager of the Pasture Agency in Somalia said, "The government has given special attention to pasture development projects. It established a special agency to look after the affairs of pasture land. I can only thank the government of Kuwait for the valuable assistance it has offered us to develop some pasture lands in some of the regions of Somalia."

Mr Karani added, "To counter drought we set up 250 provisional grazing centers [that would be used] in case of a drought. We use this reserve to feed our cattle [in case we have a drought]. There are serious studies [being conducted] to grow new kinds of highly nutritious feed to be used to feed our animals."

#### Trading Cattle and the Problems of that Industry

We interviewed Mr Hasan 'Ali Dayri, undersecretary of the Ministry of Commerce, and we asked him about the problems cattle merchants are facing. He replied, "We are one of the developing countries, and we have many problems that we cannot solve. The fleet [of ships] we have which carries our cattle to neighboring countries, especially Saudi Arabia and the countries of the Arabian Gulf, is a small fleet. Also, in the countries that export meat and cattle to [foreign] markets good progress has been made in ships that transport cattle. We do not have these ships that are equipped with everything that is needed to transport animals."

We asked him why some Gulf countries had not been buying cattle from Somalia recently. Mr Dayri replied, "It's not that they are refraining from buying cattle from Somalia, but there is only a difference about prices. We export our cattle on the hoof, whereas the countries that do business in this area export their cattle after they are slaughtered. Hence arise some impediments and misunderstandings about world prices. When our cattle are exported on the hoof, the cattle need feed, water and special care. They also need medication and other things. Occasionally some cows die during the journey. It is true that some fraternal Arab countries import cattle and sheep from Australia, the Netherlands and Romania, but Somali cattle have the advantage of offering good quality meat. The cattle that is imported from those countries may have more meat and may weigh more than Somali cattle, but the quality and the taste of Somali meat is special. Somali meat is like Somali bananas which are known for their sweet taste. Actually, the government of Somalia prefers to sell its cattle to fraternal Arab countries. Our brothers are given special privileges that differ from the privileges that are granted to other countries. We are very much surprised by the fact that an Arab, Islamic country would prefer to purchase cattle from non-Muslim or non-Arab countries and would pass over cattle of good quality that were cared for by fellow Arabs and Muslims."

We asked Mr Hasan 'Ali Dayri about Arab capital investments in developing animal resources in Somalia, and he replied, "We have no objections to the investment of Arab capital in Somalia, particularly investments in animal resources. The government of Somalia has issued decrees encouraging the investment of Arab capital and providing that capital with guarantees and special privileges. We have vast, fertile lands that are suitable for agriculture, and the government of

Somalia is quite prepared to offer Arab companies, investment firms and businessmen at no charge land which they can put to profitable use."

#### Statistics about the Number of Livestock Exported in 1981-1982

<u>The Year</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Camels</u>
1981	103,835	1,268,102	12,184
1982	150,992	1,429,166	12,082

Finally, we interviewed the minister of livestock in Somalia, Dr Muhammad 'Ali Nur. We asked him, "Does Somalia seek the expertise and experience of countries like Australia and the Netherlands which are advanced in the field of animal resources?" He replied, "Australia is actually a country that has vast experience in the field of raising and fattening livestock, especially sheep. But the Netherlands does not have experience in raising sheep. It may excel in raising cattle. It is a fact that we now have a good relationship with Australia. We began preliminary talks with the Australians regarding their cooperation and seeking their experience in the area of setting up bars against sand, stabilizing herbage and cultivating some trees that grow fast and join branches to bar sand from some of our pastures.

"As far as the Netherlands is concerned, we have good relations with that country. We are cooperating with the Netherlands in the field of artificial insemination for cows, and we imported from the Netherlands sperm from a good stock of cows for that purpose. We also import sperm from that country to produce a good breed of cows."

The use of artificial feed has side effects on human health. Accordingly, people may develop some diseases as a result of taking in such materials indirectly.

Somalia is a profitable market for Arab investments: it is virgin territory with tremendous resources that have not yet been exploited by anyone. These resources are awaiting you, the Arab citizen; they are awaiting your capital. Somalia will offer you every guarantee and assistance; it will offer you easy terms. Somalia will even offer you land on which you can set up your own private projects or your joint projects for a better life.

#### PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 113 Animal resources in Somalia, which include cows, camels and sheep, are the mainstay of the national economy in that country. They constitute 80 percent of the country's national income.
2. p 115 Dr Muhammad 'Ali Nur, minister of livestock: "Somalia has wiped out bovine plague since 1975."
3. p 116 (Top) On the public road between the city of Mogadishu and the city of Kismayo a traveler can see women with their wooden utensils selling milk. This is a unique picture that one can see only in pastoral societies.
4. p 116 (Bottom) A cattle collection center near the city of Kismayo where

veterinarians periodically examine cattle which are exported to countries of the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula.

5. p 117 A Somali woman stands by her husband [and helps] him care for his livestock. She helps him with the grazing, and she assumes a large part of his work load. She represents the toiling woman in the developing world.
6. p 120 (Top) It is estimated that Somalia's animal resources are about 35 million heads of cattle, camels and sheep. This is a tremendous resource. If it were put to good use, it would solve the problem of meat shortage in our great Arab homeland.
7. p 121 (Bottom) The herdsman and their livestock in the cattle market in Mogadishu. Trading in that market goes on continuously from morning till noon. More than 3,000 heads of cattle, camels and sheep are sold there.
8. p 124 (Top) Sperm from good stock of cattle is stored in modern devices at the Artificial Insemination Center in the village of (Afjuwi).
9. p 124 [Bottom] Veterinarians at animal health centers are charged with the task of detecting the diseases that strike animals.
10. p 125 (Top) High-protein feed is offered to cows from which sperm is drawn. Such sperm is stored for as long as 15 years.
11. p 125 (Bottom) The meat canning plant in the region of Kismayo is one of the largest meat processing plants in Somalia. However, operations at that plant are almost at a standstill.
12. p 126 Mr Hasan 'Ali Dayri: "The countries of the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula are the traditional markets for our animal resources."

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## ROLE OF DOCUMENTARY FILMS IN ANC LIBERATION STRUGGLE DESCRIBED

London SECHABA in English Nov 83 pp 26-31

[Text] *At the recent Thirteenth Moscow Film Festival, attended by more than one hundred countries and more than a thousand delegates, our new film, 'The Sun Will Rise,' was awarded second prize by the international jury in competition with 86 other documentary films. It was also awarded the high honour of the special prize of the Soviet Youth Committees (Komsomol). Two delegates from the ANC attended this important festival and had discussions there with many film makers and film organisations from all over the world, with a view to securing assistance in order to help us increase the effectiveness of our film unit.*

*Here, Barry Feinberg, who was the producer of 'The Sun Will Rise,' and one of our delegates to the festival, offers some thoughts on documentary films and the national liberation struggle.*

The universal experience of film, especially through the medium of TV, confirms its potential for influencing human behaviour. Lenin recognised this potential while occupied with the problems of socialist construction in the USSR: 'The Cinema is the most important of all the arts' (1) he declared and correctly predicted that the role and influence of film would increase under socialism. Eisenstein was prominent among Soviet film makers who, through their work, not only recorded Soviet reality but also helped to shape it.

'The cinema is culture's greatest weapon', attests Sergei Bondarchuk, a well known modern Soviet film director, confirming the work begun by Eisenstein and his contemporaries, 'It can elevate man but it can also empty his soul, and maim his psyche'.

Film overcomes the limitations of the individual's personal life by allowing him to

participate, vicariously, in an alternative highly intensified existence, identifying in it attitudes and experiences which echo his own and finding in those experiences answers which are relevant to solving his own problems. This process of 'cognition of man in the world and of the world in man' is true of the way all art forms function. But because film comes closest of all the arts to imitating reality it has the greatest potential for shaping peoples lives.

Nothing captures an audience's attention more effectively than moving pictures, which match every person's visual experience of life. The larger the picture, the more detail is observable, the more hypnotic the medium. On the other hand, such is the magnetic power of film, that even reduced to miniature on TV, it draws the attention of millions, cutting through traditional communication barriers, like illiteracy, which often inhibit the effectiveness of other art forms.

The significance of film has not escaped the notice of the racist regime in South Africa. The early years of Afrikaner nationalism were well charted by film makers loyal to the volk who, ironically enough, were strongly influenced by the *technical* innovations of Soviet film makers, especially Eisenstein. The state controlled TV system in South Africa is today one of the chief means by which the apartheid system reinforces its ideology and hegemony. Because of the total control, increasingly institutionalised, of the white minority over the film industry, there has been minimal development of black skills in the technology of films. Those very few blacks who have survived the successive racial selection process have been quickly and quietly absorbed by white production companies and their values — which are

always essentially those of the regime. More recently, in order to respond to the growing hunger in the black urban areas for TV with a greater relevance to the black communities it has been useful, even necessary, for the regime as an insulation against black radicalism to encourage the development of a stronger element of black surrogate participation in film and TV production.

Without the presence of a viable, independent film making and distribution apparatus which does not have as its function exploitation and the systematic distortion of South African reality, every film produced in South Africa will be a deception, presenting a corrupt, lying and ultimately cynical view of life.

Unlike other 'underground' art forms which challenge the racist monolith, and sprout through the fertile top soil of black urban South Africa faster than the regime's censorship apparatus can scythe it down, film has no effective clandestine existence to speak of. Due to the complexity and cost of its technology, local, unofficial productions have been confined mainly to the film departments in white universities where the privileged life style and orientation of the students is often as big a constraint as the problem of reflecting the programme and actions of the illegal ANC.

There is therefore a heavy dependence by anti-regime forces in South Africa on films made abroad; especially those where the ANC, because of its acknowledged role as an external amplifier of the voice of the oppressed in South Africa, is increasingly influencing editorial direction.

Quite apart from the impact such films have in international solidarity work, where it has been possible for these productions to circulate inside South Africa, they have been of inestimable value in helping to expose the lies and distortions of the state by depicting apartheid realities as well as the option of resistance to the system through concerted action at all levels of social life.

Until such time that it becomes possible for an alternative film-making machinery, controlled by film workers integrated with and accountable to the needs of those engaged in struggle against the system, to operate effectively inside the country, it is necessary to organise, extend and develop the size and quality of ANC influence on films produced outside South Africa, while at the same time exploring every possibility of supporting internal anti-apartheid film making activity. In

this regard the optimum situation would be for the liberation movement to make and distribute its own films. Organising film as part and parcel of ANC propaganda activity would also have the effect of speeding up the establishment of a serious internal film apparatus. The decision, therefore, to set up an ANC film unit in Africa couldn't be more timely. In the meantime it is useful to look at the provenance and quality of responses by film makers based outside South Africa (who are sympathetic to the ANC) to the struggle against apartheid in order to sharpen our focus for the future. The only genre of film examined is the social documentary because, quite apart from the greater complexity and prohibitive expense of feature films, it is the main category of film making concerned to expose the evils of the apartheid system and to give exposure to the forces struggling to defeat it.

It was the Soweto uprising of 1976 which not only created a new level of struggle in South Africa, but also led to vastly increased interest by the international media in the working of apartheid and especially the struggle against it. So for the purposes of this article we will look at the period 1976 - 1982, when there was not only a great increase in critical social documentaries about South Africa (approximately 40 films on the British media alone, fairly evenly distributed between BBC and ITV) but also a significant increase in the number of films made by independent film makers, including expatriate South Africans - almost none of which were shown on British TV because their political focus was always more partisan than that allowed for by the so-called balance and impartiality of the media. A few of these films have been shown on other national TV networks, notably Holland. This is not to suggest that independent film makers have always adequately recorded the South African reality, let alone reflected the viewpoint of the liberation movement, but increasingly especially with the burgeoning of, and support for, the ANC in South Africa they have been more open to influence than those film makers directly commissioned by the media.

There have, of course, been exceptions among media-sponsored films. Anthony Thomas' 1977 trilogy (2) was an early example of a politically modest but penetrating look into the injustices of life and work under apartheid, including the hitherto financially invisible but crucial dimension of British investment in the system, exemplified

by an expose of the role of Tate and Lyle and British Leyland in exploiting their black workers. So effective was Thomas' dissection of the anatomy of Tate and Lyle's South African subsidiary and its ruthless drive for profits that the film, the third and last in the series, is to this day, following legal action, locked away from international public scrutiny.

Anthony Thomas was also exceptional in his decision to defer to the liberation movement's viewpoint both when preparing for his project as well as at the editing table. It is worth mentioning in this context that while his principals at ITV were prepared to back him through thick and thin, even in the face of concerted legal action against him, they backed down when presented with the prospect of overt ANC participation on their planned discussion panel following the screening of the trilogy. Instead British viewers were treated to the all too familiar placatory formula of 'right of reply' involving diplomatic hooligans from South Africa House (3).

In the meantime, on the independent side, a young Dutchman Roeland Kerbosch, with a lot of journalistic initiative, was taking a similar path of consultation towards making his assessment of post-Soweto South Africa. But where Thomas preferred to make tactical use of orthodox channels, as well, including obtaining the blessing of the high priests of Apartheid culture, to give himself and his crew maximum scope and mobility, Kerbosch on the other hand opted for secrecy Super 8, and face to face encounters with victims of Apartheid. With discreet help from the liberation movement unique footage was obtained including interviews with the then newly released Joe Gqabi and the early beginnings of the school at Mazimbu(4).

While the work of Anthony Thomas and Roeland Kerbosch, each in its own way, was a cut above the products of other film journalists and companies working in this field, largely because of their willingness to recognise the benefits of co-operating with the ANC, it was the American public, albeit through the rarified confines of the educational network, that were treated to the first look at the spearhead of organised resistance to Apartheid — the ANC's military wing. *The Battle for South Africa*, made by CBS (5) follows the progress of young ANC guerrilla fighters from the time of their flight over the border, after Soweto, through some tantalising glimpses of training at an ANC

military camp in Angola (a sequence filmed for CBS by an ANC cameraman), to the action at Goch Street which led eventually to the legalised murder of Solomon Mahlangu (6). Not even their tendentious interpretation of the growing armed struggle as a 'race war' manipulated by the USSR could soften the impact of this dramatic footage on liberation movement activists and supporters outside South Africa (and inside as it later transpired), who were inspired by visual confirmation of the increasing effectiveness of the ANC in the military field.

Also offering inspiration at this time was another Dutch film by Frank Diamand, again with the co-operation of the ANC. A biography of Mandela largely constructed around interviews with his daughter, friends and political colleagues, it anticipated — and reinforced — the growing campaigns for his release which necessitated an updating and reissue of the film in 1980 (7).

It was also in 1980 that an historical film reflecting the growing interest in the politics of the ANC was produced by IDAF in London. Perhaps it was inevitable that the experience gained in advising other film makers on South Africa would eventually be used to make a film which would be concerned to illuminate the policies of the liberation movement. Even so *Isitwalandwe — The Story of the Freedom Charter* (8) represented no deliberate decision by the ANC but was the initiative of individual ANC members working through a support organisation with highly developed visual resources and other film making facilities. It was also apparent that favourable conditions for the production of a specifically ANC film had been created in the first place by the efforts of the ANC in the forward areas of struggle, resulting internationally in a boost to all those seeking support for the ANC, who in turn needed refuelling with propaganda materials keyed to consolidating and developing that support. The international response to the film, including its selection for seven film festivals and broadcasting on several national networks, emphasised the need for a greater ANC commitment to exploring the potential of the medium. Another film drawing strongly on ANC participation was *You Have Struck a Rock*, produced by the UN in the same period (9). Like the Freedom Charter film, it too sought to illuminate the current struggle by examining key periods and events in history; in this instance the role of women.

By the end of 1980 the ANC was emerging in the country, with massive popular support, as the only real alternative to the racist regime. It has already been indicated that the ANC role in films grows with its increasing definition on the ground inside South Africa. Nowadays, film production credibility on the Apartheid front is difficult to maintain without a clear perspective of resistance (as compared to the pre-1976 preoccupation with victims) which inevitably leads to an estimation of the ANC as the only organisation demonstrably capable of achieving liberation. Reflecting a reality difficult to conceal and stimulated moreover by effective ANC international solidarity work, the BBC produced *South Africa - To the Last Drop of Blood* (10), which was the first sympathetic British media investigation of the revolutionary character of the ANC and the nature of the response to it in South Africa. (It is not without interest or significance to note at this point that the film turned up in South Africa, prominently displayed on the shelves at video shops, under the title of 'Black Beauty' with a forged certificate of approval from the Publications Board).

It has been through the medium of video that many of the above films have circulated internationally as well as clandestinely inside South Africa. With the growth and development of the video format, linked with the relative ease of access to domestic video players and recorders, unprecedented opportunities now exist for the distribution of more films, including those specifically produced for video, inside South Africa as a counter to the regime's campaign of lies about the liberation movement.

The viewpoint that national liberation should be the target for all art work was underlined in July 1982 at a unique gathering of South African cultural workers. More than 600 art activists from every section of South African society, and from every field of artistic endeavour, met in Gaborone, Botswana, at a *Culture and Resistance* event. They resolved to work out regional culture programmes to 'align themselves with the people of South Africa for the liberation of the country'. The conference, which included participation by exiled cultural activists, created 'unprecedented opportunities for mobilising and uniting South African artists, including film makers, on the key question of contributing their skills in a conscious and organised way toward the overthrow of apartheid.

By linking the cultural activities and aspirations of the South African people with the national liberation struggle the historic Gaborone conference demonstrated, in the words of Fanon, that 'to fight for national culture means in the first place to fight for the liberation of the nation, that material keystone which makes the building of a culture possible. There is no other fight for culture which can develop apart from the popular struggle'. (11) The inseparability of culture and national liberation was stressed in December 1982 at *The Cultural Voice of Resistance* in Amsterdam. Set up by Dutch anti-apartheid and cultural organisations, it brought together South African artists under the wing of the ANC, with artists active in Holland. The prime object of the conference was 'to accomplish a new bilateral implementation of cultural contacts between Holland and South Africa' following the 1981 severance of the 30-year-old Dutch cultural agreement with the Apartheid regime. Exemplifying the need for a new cultural accord (with a resulting flow of funds to the ANC for cultural projects) two new films, made secretly inside South Africa but with the full co-operation of the liberation movement, were shown at the Amsterdam event. Both films, which were made on a 'shoe-string' budget, demonstrate the effectiveness of creative work which is rooted in the hopes and struggles of the people and organisations depicted. *Forward to a People's Republic* and *The Sun Will Rise* are concerned with the quality of resistance to the South African regime (12). *The Sun Will Rise* in particular represents a significant development in the role of film in not only reflecting the South Africa struggle but in helping to attain its objectives. While the film was planned and produced especially to reinforce the international campaign to try to save the lives of six Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres sentenced to death, it is relevant at several other levels, not least of which is as a powerful demonstration of the growing popularity and authority of the ANC in South Africa.

It is evident that there is an equation between the political relevance of film production on South Africa and the level of input of the ANC. However, experience shows that even at its highest level deferment to the needs of the liberation movement and sympathy with its aims cannot guarantee that a film is free of political errors. For example, in a recent important Dutch film about Somafo the ANC school in Mazimbu, (13) reference

is made to the well-designed solid buildings which we are told are not temporary residences and therefore 'suggest ANC's pessimism about the progress of its struggle'. And just in case we fail to get the point, the 70th anniversary of the ANC is described as 'a rather sad jubilee as it seems as if nothing has been achieved'.

The decision, therefore, to set up an ANC film unit is of enormous importance. With the financial and technical help promised by our friends the ANC will be able, for the first time, to make decisions about the form and content of its own films rather than be subject to the goodwill of independent film makers or the mercies of the media. At the same time it will be possible to give urgent attention to the crucial problem of responding to the developing struggle in South Africa from the point of view of those involved, shooting relevant footage and ensuring that resultant films are distributed to the maximum effect both inside and outside the country.

Notes:

- 1) Eisenstein, Lectures and Essays
- 2) Sandra Laing, 1977, directed by Anthony Thomas, ATV, 50 mins: race classification and the indoctrination of white children; Six Days in Soweto, 1977, ATV, 50 mins: a chronicle of police violence against black school children; British Stake in Apartheid, 1977, ATV 50 mins: British companies in South Africa with special reference to working conditions.
- 3) The most recent example of this attitude was a half-hour programme given over to the South African Ambassador in London, Marais Steyn, after his complaint about a 'one-sided' view of South Africa presented by a Channel Four anti-apartheid production on Feb 7, 1983
- 4) Voices from Purgatory, 1978, directed by Roeland Kerbosch, Varavisie, 50 mins: interviews with various victims of apartheid; Apartheid Inside, Outside, 1978, Varavisie, 45 mins: resettlement, 'tot' system, Crossroads, ANC school at Mazimbu
- 5) The Battle for South Africa, 1978, CBS, 50 mins: includes interview with OR Tambo
- 6) The film also includes a dramatic interview with George Masebuko, the only one of the Goch Street combatants who escaped.
- 7) Portrait of Nelson Mandela, 1978 and 1980, directed by Frank Diamand, Varavisie, 20 mins: includes interview with Ruth First
- 8) Isitwalandwe, 1980, directed by Barry Feinberg, 51 mins: rare footage of Congress of the People and Treason Trial, includes interviews with Tambo, Nzo, Nkobi, Gaetsewe, Huddleston. Made especially for the Year of the Freedom Charter
- 9) You Have Struck a Rock, 1981, directed by Debbie May, 28 mins: Includes footage of historic events like the women's march on Pretoria in 1956. Interviews with veterans of the women's section of the ANC, including Annie Silinga and Dora Tamana
- 10) To the Last Drop of Blood, 1981, BBC Panorama, 50 mins: Interviews with OR Tambo and members of Umkhonto we Sizwe
- 11) Fanon, The Wretched of the Earth
- 12) Forward to a People's Republic, 1981, 20 mins: demonstrations against Republic Day celebrations; Police tear gas attack on Soweto anniversary meeting at Regina Mundi church The Sun Will Rise, 1982, 37 mins: includes interviews with parents of condemned ANC guerrilla fighters, solidarity demonstrations, Neil Aggett funeral
- 13) Mazimbu - ANC Outpost for a Liberated South Africa, 1982, Belbo film production and Novib, 30 mins.

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## LOP-SIDED RELATIONSHIP WITH ASIAN PARTNERS REVIEWED

Johannesburg LEADERSHIP SA Vol 2 No 2, 1983 pp 26-31

[Article by Desmond Culborne: "The Asian Option"]

[Text]

**W**ill white men be the labourers of the 21st century? asked a recent headline in the Singapore Straits Times. A "frightening future" lay ahead of the West, said the paper, in losing control of the world economy to Japan and its economic disciples, the Asian "Gang of Four" - Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore.

This kind of scare talk about industrial Pearl Harbours and suchlike, is of course becoming a cliché. But probably more so in the "threatened" West than in the "threatening" East. Admittedly, Vogel's well-known book "Japan as No 1 - Lessons for America" sold better to the Japanese, to whom it represented a welcome boost to the national ego, than to the Americans for whom it was originally written. However humility is still a → dominant Asian virtue, especially in Japan. And in Japan, particularly, some of this humility quickly rubs off on the visiting South African.

Gestures, eye movements, body language - in many ways, the Japanese behave differently. Conflict and confrontation must to the Japanese way of thinking, be avoided at all costs, unless it is truly inevitable. Self-assertiveness and talkativeness are not admired - "do not stand out, stand in", the Japanese say or "the nail that stands up will be beaten down".

Japan's different-ness springs from the fact that behind the tomorrow land facade, its behaviour-patterns and social relationships are decidedly old-fashioned, even feudal. "It is like finding", said someone, "a

samurai at the wheel of a Toyota". Before Japan opened up to the West only 130 years ago, it lived for three centuries in self-imposed isolation, almost as remote as Tibet. This accounts for the strangeness, in our eyes, of much Japanese behaviour.

"In dealing with an American", one Japanese told me, "I can think like an American. But he cannot think like a Japanese". If this is true of Americans - thousands of them live in Japan - it is truer of South Africans. The Japanese know us infinitely better than we know them. And if a culture gap divides us, it is high time we tried to bridge it from our side as well.

In the countries which are our competitors in the Japanese market, such as the ABC trio, Australia, Brazil and Canada, a great deal has been done to put relations with Japan on a broader base - foundations, study programmes, cultural exchanges and so on. But the basis of our relationship is narrow and vulnerable.

Proud as we might be of the dynamic skyline of Johannesburg, symbol of our economic success, it looks decidedly suburban when compared to the cityscapes of Tokyo and Osaka. There they stand, block upon block, the headquarters and other group buildings - sometimes as much as 50 storeys high - of Mitsubishi, Mitsui, Sumitomo, Nissho Iwai and the major Sogo Shosha trading houses, not to speak of banking, computer, automobile and other industrial empires.

Inside these buildings, both population density and productivity is at a maximum. Open-plan offices seem to stretch on forever, a fascinating landscape featuring

modern computer and ancient abacus, up-to-date technology as well as traditional practices. Always there is a little circle of executives ritually exchanging calling cards, who appear to be trying to outbow one another.

The manpower resources, research capacity and above all the global reach of the

**Asia was South Africa's only export growth point in 1981, according to official figures. And last year SA exports to Asia increased more than to any other area.**

big Japanese companies is overwhelming. They have hundreds of offices throughout the world and the information gathering skills of the top companies is often favourably compared to that of the CIA.

Measured against operations on this scale, South Africa's biggest groups, whether Anglo-American or SA Breweries, seem rather small beer. And a South African risks feeling somewhat out of his depth, suddenly aware that if Japan is big business to South Africa as our number two trading partner, South Africa is only small business to Japan as its 17th partner. Faced with this disparity as well as this scale, where does one find a foothold? Which is the right door to go through, and the right button to press?

On the commercial front, this turns out to be not that much of a problem, provided one has the right introductions and is talking big enough figures in a market representing one-tenth of the world's GNP (gross national product). With only three per cent of its population, Japan buys one-fourth of the world's total exports of raw materials. Anyway, the problem is usually taken care of by the laws of supply and demand, with the help very often of the Sogo Shoshas, or big trading houses. They are the world's top "introducers" and matchmakers between supply and demand, and together account for half of Japan's trade as well as a good deal of third country cross-trading.

Matchmaking is made easier by the fact that the economies of South Africa and Japan are complementary (as are those of the "little Japans" of East Asia). We have interlocking economic needs. They are very poor indeed as regards the natural resources in which South Africa is, by comparison, almost scandalously over-endowed. But their greatest resource is the human one - a very advanced, homogeneous population, highly skilled not only technically but also in maintaining social harmony. They are therefore easily mobilized in striving for collective goals - the world's best organization men.

The discipline and social cohesion of the Japanese, in particular, have provoked the Europeans to describe them, enviously, as "a nation of workaholics, content to live in rabbit hutches". Their natural tendency is towards fusion. By comparison, South Africa's heterogeneous society, straddling advanced and third world conditions, looks more prone to fission than fusion. Our greatest problem, that of founding a common society or, alternatively, a political basis of cooperation between diverse societies, is as remote from their experience as Zen Buddhism and the tea ceremony are from ours.

If this contrast indicates potential problems in understanding, complementarity does make for good business. We sell raw materials. Coal, maize and platinum, each represents about 15 per cent of our total sales; iron ore and sugar, just under 10 per cent each; and manganese about five per cent. We buy finished goods. Vehicles account for about 40 per cent of total purchases, mechanical and electrical machinery about 30 per cent and precision instruments, musical and audiovisual equipment about seven per cent. Given this reciprocity, trade between South Africa and Japan is very much a success story. It has grown as miraculously fast as the bamboo so beloved by the Japanese. Still relative newcomers to our markets, the Japanese are now, by some counts, our second trading partners and are, at any rate, neck-and-neck with the US, UK, West Germany, as one of the Big Four of South African trade. (Elsewhere in East Asia, Taiwan and Hong Kong are edging towards our top 10 and even South Korea, despite serious diplomatic problems, is amongst our top 20 partners).

South Africa, what is more, does not see the rise of the Japanese and East Asian

countries as a challenge, as do Americans and Europeans. The latter are in direct competition with the Japanese in cars, electronics and so on, and it is they who feel the heat. The US deficit with Japan was 16,8 billion dollars in 1982. In reaction, the US supported by Europe is pressuring Japan to open its domestic market more (as well as take up a bigger share of the defence burden of the free world), otherwise to expose itself to protectionist retaliation.

These larger, macro-economic concerns seem, for the time being, rather remote to South African business. After all our trade with Japan is nicely balanced, so why worry? If this is indeed our reaction, we could well be bulling ourselves into a false sense of security.

For one thing, if there is balance in our trade with Japan, in what it takes to sustain this trade there is a dangerous imbalance. It is from the Japanese side that most of the effort has come in developing trade with South Africa. The major "matchmakers" have been → Mitsubishi, Mitsui, Sumitomo, Nissho Iwai, Kanematsu Goshō and so on. All are busily represented in Johannesburg, sometimes by offices up to 20-strong. Altogether, about 60 Japanese companies have a significant representation in South Africa and there are about 600 Japanese living there. They are working hard at their relationship with South Africa which, however, to Japan, is only its 17th client.

In return, how many South African offices are there in Tokyo, to maintain the relationship with one of our top trading partners? On the fully-fledged commercial front, almost incredibly, there is only one – Safmarine! And altogether there are only a few dozen South Africans in Japan (mainly diplomatic staff).

What a lop-sided relationship! The Japanese know us, our market, the business opportunities here, and the political risks involved. In return what do we know about them and where we fit into their broader strategies? We reassure ourselves with the thought that the resource-poor Japanese will always need our resources. But the Japanese, for their part, are far from putting all their eggs in one basket, and are diversifying their suppliers.

Japan's strategy has always been to avoid over-reliance on any single supplier. What is more, it has used the current recession

to diversify its supply base. In iron ore, for instance, it is currently reducing imports from Australia, and in this market South African prices are competitive. However, we are not amongst the top suppliers and in any case Japan's steel output has peaked, and is now tailing off. In coal supply, thanks to Richard's Bay's facilities and surging output recently, South Africa is greatly improving its position, but is still well behind Australia and the United States, and competing with Canada and China.

Diamond sales in Japan have been extremely reassuring for De Beers, working there, as elsewhere, with J. Walter Thompson on the promotion side. Gold imports have been legal for only a few years but Krugerrand and other sales are booming, and a great success for the Chamber of Mines-sponsored International Gold Corporation, working with such powerful agencies as the Sumitomo Corporation. As for strategic minerals and metals, many of them produced by South Africa, a recent conference held in Tokyo drew attention to Japan's vulnerability, and to the importance of South Africa on this front. In the market-place, however, the Japanese have in the last few years greatly reduced the amount of chrome and ferrochrome they are buying from South Africa. China is becoming more important as a strategic metal supplier, as in other mining fields. (In gold production it is thought to have

**For a South African to go to Japan and try to get through the barriers sounds like a kamikaze exercise. In fact, it is a soft landing.**

hopes of displacing Canada as the third producer after South Africa and the Soviet Union).

So how important is South Africa's business to Japan? As 17th partner, it represents somewhere between one and two per cent of Japan's world trade, and is its main partner in Africa (just ahead of Nigeria as a market, far ahead as a sup-

plier). As for the future, the Japanese see the greatest potential in what they call the "ABC" countries of Australia, Brazil and Canada, all rich in resources. Of the 11 resource imports and their major suppliers listed by Japan's 1982 Foreign Trade Almanac (33 entries in all) South Africa figures three times, as the source of 20 per cent of Japan's sugar, 1,9 per cent of its wool and 0,8 per cent of its maize. Hardly a stranglehold on supplies!

In these circumstances, to flex our muscles in emphasizing the theme of resources diplomacy and Japan's supposed dependence on South African supplies as some South Africans have attempted to do, would be highly counterproductive, to say the least. In any case, Japan's perennial problem of resource vulnerability – according to Professor Stockwin of Oxford's Modern Japanese Studies Department – could well be "headed for a situation where her economic leverage is internationally so great that she can afford to 'write off' particular markets and sources of supply because she has adequate supplies and markets elsewhere". But rather than writing off markets, the Japanese are more likely to "vary the dosage", "blowing hot here and cold there" according to their needs, as some Australian suppliers are currently finding out to their cost. And as South Africans could do in the future, although it is true that with their marked preference for long-term rather than one-off relationships, the Japanese are particularly reliable business partners.

Japan's trading pattern will increasingly be adapted to the major restructuring her industry is undergoing. As is well known, Japan is shifting its economic base from smoke stack to high-technological industries, from heavy energy and raw material consuming plants to electronic, robotic and other knowledge-intensive sectors. In this move from "sunset" to "sunrise" industries, Japan is becoming a post industrial society. Her relationship with her various trading partners, and with South Africa too, will change accordingly, and not only as regards imports and exports, but in terms of the overall international environment.

So much for South Africa's rather humble place in the context of Japanese economic policies. What about the political and diplomatic picture? This is a story of chickens coming home to roost. In the post-war years South Africa neglected several opportunities for strengthening relations with

Japan, arguing that "the time was not ripe". This tardiness was accompanied by some particularly gratuitous racial insults to Japanese, in addition to offence given by our more general racial policies. South Africa's role as an international "untouchable" plus pressure from the Organization of African Unity – all this led Japan to distance itself from South Africa. South African official representation is limited at the consular level which enables Japan to make the claim that it has "no diplomatic relations with South Africa". Cultural, sporting and educational links have been terminated. Direct investment and joint ventures are prohibited so that business links are restricted to the hands-off trading relationship.

Intermittent pressure on Japan is still applied by anti-apartheid and African spokesmen. They accuse Japan of taking "neither fish nor fowl" positions in UN votes. Companies such as Toyota and Nissan have been included in UN-published "black lists". The Japanese have also been accused of acrobatic contortions in trying to preserve trading positions in South Africa as well as black Africa. On this last point however, the Japanese are well aware that countries accusing them of trading with South Africa are in fact doing so themselves.

For a South African to go to Japan and try to get through the barriers sounds like a kamikaze exercise. In fact, it is a soft landing. As anyone who has been to Tokyo can testify, Japanese are extremely generous in giving you their time and attention. Many of them, even important public figures, as I found out, are quite unaware of the limitations on relations with South Africa. It is such a marginal issue to them and Africa is so remote. (In a poll a few years ago only three per cent of the Japanese canvassed thought that relations with Africa needed special attention, as compared with 52 per cent who chose Asia, 36 per cent the United States, 25 per cent the Middle East).

Until one gets to know Japanese really well, they are extremely reluctant to → criticize a visitor's country – a rather novel experience for a South African! The Japanese approach to foreign affairs has been described as "ruffling as few feathers" as possible. Other, more unkind descriptions have been "the world's best fence-sitters" or "best stone-wallers".

One South African-Japanese issue on which a great deal of stone-walling has been going on, from the Japanese side, for some years now, is South African Airways' request for landing rights in Japan. Some interested parties see this as a target soon to be reached, others as a receding mirage. Meanwhile the issue remains a barometer of our bilateral relations.

Another pointer to the state of play of our relations with Japanese diplomats focussed, perhaps briefly, on the SWA/Namibian negotiations. One rather wild rumour even had it that Japan wanted to join the five-nation contact group. Another line of speculation was that the Japanese were interested in contributing to an international presence in Namibia. Behind these rumours lay the possibility that if an internationally accepted settlement were attained, Japan could possibly take this opportunity to warm up relations with South Africa. It could also, more generally, have given Japan an opening for a more high-profile participation in international diplomacy. This is just one of the spin-offs of a general trend towards a more assertive Japanese foreign policy. Just as on the personal level the Japanese prefer reticence to blowing one's own trumpet, so on the international level they have preferred a profile so low that it has verged on invisibility. Their diplomacy has been described as "me-tooism," "head-in-the-sand", "kow-tow" diplomacy. Japanese leaders have consequently been subjected to criticism and even scorn. De Gaulle reacted to a visit to Paris by the Japanese prime minister by asking "who was that transistor salesman?" For his part, the last prime minister, Mr Suzuki, was called "a zero with the rim knocked off".

For years Japan has been urged, again in the words of Alexander Haig, to be "a truly international power rather than an economic giant and a political pygmy". And now, the current prime minister, Mr Nakasone, has broken with the tradition of self-effacement. Described as a "covert Gaullist" and "the only Japanese leader who speaks in complete sentences," by comparison with his political colleagues and particularly his predecessor, he comes across as forceful, outspoken, and even blunt. His problem is that these characteristics clash with the traditional consensus style - he might be so far ahead of the country he is trying to lead that his assertiveness will back-fire.

**In monitoring all these changes (in Japan), short and long-term, and providing the very necessary feedback for South Africa, not nearly enough is being done.**

In monitoring all these changes, short-term and long-term, and providing the very necessary feedback for South Africa, not nearly enough is being done. We have a few Japan-watchers in South Africa, businessmen - (Marsh, Rosholt, Wessels, Adcock, Newman, Waddell, amongst others), academics - (Spoelstra), journalists - (Spring and Starcke). And the South Africa Foundation has now launched a study group which will look more closely at relations with Japan. But so far, we have nothing like a Japan "lobby" as we do in the case of Taiwan.

In Tokyo, Pretoria's representative, Mr Frikkie Botha, is one of our most senior diplomats and has long experience and a broad view of South African-Japanese relationships. Apart from his staff, the Safmarine office headed by Peter James, and the micro-offices of SAA and SATOUR, there are representatives, but very indirectly so, of the Chamber of Mines, Rennies and De Beers. There is also a large enthusiastic group of former Japanese residents of South Africa, members of the Springbok Club, run by Mr Toshio Makiura.

For the most part however, South Africans maintain their relationships with Japan through the Johannesburg Japanese and brief visits to Tokyo and sometimes Osaka. Altogether about 8 000 South Africans visit Tokyo each year, but mostly for tourism. Businessmen go to buy, sell and negotiate. But during their stay, they usually remain "in-house" and in a close huddle with this or that counterpart company (which also takes care of entertainment, no minor matter in Japan). There is

**A visit to Japan can so often be an exercise in culture shock, an experience not to everyone's taste.**

very little time or opportunity for the visiting executive to take a wider view of the country and what makes it tick. In any case, a visit there can so often be an exercise in culture shock, an experience not to everyone's taste.

Language problems are legion and misunderstandings cripple communication at all levels. The last prime minister described his country's defence policy, to a bemused American audience as that of "a clever mouse" - he had actually said "a wise hedgehog" before the interpreter got to work. The current prime minister, Mr Nakasone was also the victim of a mistranslation when he reportedly said Japan should become "an unsinkable aircraft carrier" - a controversial phrase to Japanese ears. Yet another mistranslation actually lead to the resignation of a recent Foreign Minister. If communication at these elevated levels gets snarled up this way, imagine what can happen to you and me - at one of my first meetings I used the phrase "bull in a china shop" and then wasted a lot of time trying to explain it.

Misunderstandings go much deeper than language differences and often stem from very different behaviour patterns and a cultural gap which is very wide indeed.

We need to learn more about Japanese strategies and negotiating styles, about the internal workings of the big Japanese business groups. We need to know the role played by various agencies in the decision-making processes which directly affect South Africa. Given group consensus as the basis of decisions, how true is it that "it is very hard to change the signals, once they are set"? What is the relative weight in decisions of politicians, bureaucrats and businessmen? The role of the politicians, for instance is said to be increasing as against that of the bureaucrats. Within the bureaucracy, what is the relative input, as regards foreign relations, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the famed MITI - the Ministry of International Trade and Industry? Is it true that the Keidanren - Federation of Economic Organizations - is by far the most powerful businessmen's organization in the world? What are the other important businessmen's organizations? To what extent are these organizations aware of South Africa, and what is their attitude towards it?

If all this sounds like a call for putting ourselves through a crash course in Japanese studies, so be it, because a knowledge of Japan is becoming, to more and more businessmen throughout the world, part of their survival kit. And for South Africans, while there are obstacles aplenty in our relations with Japan, just think of all the opportunities! ■

CSO: 3400/507

SOUTH AFRICA

U.S. DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES ALL SEEN ANTI-RSA

MB161845 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Station commentary: "South Africa and the American Presidential Election"]

[Text] It is still 6 weeks before the first primary election in the American presidential election campaign is held in New Hampshire. For the Democratic Party candidates, the New Hampshire primary election is traditionally important. The candidate who is going to do well in this New England state should do well in the rest of the campaign, and could win his party's nomination for the presidency.

It is no wonder, therefore, that all the top Democratic Party candidates have taken part in a television debate in the state, which was televised nationwide. There was the present frontrunner, former Vice President Mondale; the former astronaut, Senator John Glenn from Ohio; the 69-year-old Senator Alan Cranston from California; 45-year-old Senator Gary Hart from Kansas [as heard]; the Democratic Party candidate in the 1972 election against Mr Nixon, former Senator George McGovern; Reverend Jesse Jackson from Detroit, the only black candidate; the former governor of Florida, Mr Reuben Askew, who is 53; and 61-year-old Senator Fritz Hollings of South Carolina.

The idea of the primaries is to select 3,931 delegates to attend the Democratic Party convention in San Francisco in July. Many key primaries are being held early this year, and 45 percent of the delegates will have been selected by 1 April. This means that it is vital for candidates to make a big impact early on. That is why the television debate was important to them, and why the New Hampshire primary will be important.

The Democratic candidates range from middle-of-the-road to very left. Probably one of the few things they have in common--apart from being Democrats--is a dislike of South Africa and its internal politics. One news agency report on the television debate stated that South Africa was one area where the candidates generally united in criticizing President Reagan. They directed their criticism against his policy of constructive engagement, ignoring the fact that the policy was based on the need to protect American interests, and those of the West in general, in the whole region under threat from Soviet expansionism.

In the campaign ahead, much more will be heard of the candidates' opinions of South Africa.

CSO: 3400/549

## ACUTE SHORTAGE OF TRAINED PROGRAMMERS REPORTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 18 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Kerry Clarke]

[Text] SOUTH Africa's computer industry is suffering from a big shortage of trained programmers.

The industry needs more than 1 000 computer programmers a year, but universities, technikons and private training offer only 300 graduates annually.

The urgent requirements of industry have led to the emergence of unscrupulous private training establishments (PTEs), which rip off unsuspecting students, taking their money and giving them a worthless certificate in return.

The Computer Users Council (CUC) is deeply concerned about computer training, and it aims to rectify the shortage.

Executive director Norman Adams advises those who enrol for computer training at any of the PTEs: "If they take your money — beware! 'Don't pay anything until you have checked that they are registered with either the CUC, the Computer Society of South Africa or the Computing Services Association," he says.

Another way of checking on the credentials of a training establishment is to look at the results of the CUC's entry-level Cobol examination.

The CUC has chosen to examine students in the use of the computer language Cobol, says Mr Adams, because there is hardly any organisation within industry that is not using this language.

The CUC should know the requirements of the industry, representing as it does institutions such as SAB, AECL, Anglo American, Barclays and 84 others, including computer suppliers and users as well as training establishments.

The CUC's view on Cobol is borne out by the survey of the National Productivity Institute (NPI) into the manpower and development needs of South Africa's computer industry, which appeared earlier this year.

The NPI notes: "Structured Cobol is the dominant language in use in the commercial sectors."

According to a survey carried out by placement agency Computer Personnel, in the Reef area Cobol was used in 81,3% of applications and in the other areas in 73,2% of applications.

Some PTEs that actively work towards the Cobol exams, such as Van Zyl and Pritchard, a member of the CUC, emerge with excellent results.

In the CUC exam written in August, this organisation came out with 141 passes, compared with an establishment like Globe National Computing, whose students all failed. Globe recently went into liquidation but is now operating again under a changed name.

Another way of determining the effectiveness of a PTE is to check on its success at placing its graduates in industry. Van Zyl and Pritchard "sell" all its graduates, and this enables it to offer students free training.

Frank Pritchard, co-director of the organisation, says the price charged to industry is equivalent to the salaries the graduate would have been paid had he or she been in the employment of the company for the four-month training period.

At R800 a month, the total fee to the recruiting company is R3 200, although this is reduced to R2 400 if the company has sent the trainee in itself for training.

Control Data Institute is a PTE with an international organisation and reputation behind it, in addition to being a member of the CUC.

Although it does not "sell" its graduates, it does assist students in finding jobs, and manager Ruth Perrins says the company has a placement rate of around 98,6%.



AFRIKANER TEACHERS URGED TO CLOSE RANKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

THE chairman of the biggest teachers association, Prof Hennie Maree, yesterday appealed to Afrikaner teachers to close their ranks and not to allow personal political differences to influence or affect their dedication to teaching.

The chairman of the Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging — representing nearly half of all White teachers in the Republic — prof Maree said that extraordinary challenges would have to be faced in education this year as the new constitutional dispensation swung into action.

Last year had seen the TO put to the test, as political division threatened the Afrikaner and sharp differences of opinion on the new constitution ate away at unity and cooperation in Afrikaner ranks.

Some Afrikaner organisations had not been able to escape the reality of a division or break and there was ground for serious concern about the gulf which was widening between Afrikaners in some spheres.

"For the Afrikaner it is and remains a traumatic experience and tension and emotions are among the symptoms of the sickness which have virtually forced the Afrikaner onto his knees" he said.

However, a call on the teaching profession during the year to elevate their profession above the party political arena had been backed, with little exception.

The proposed conditional and education changes had not led to quarrels within the ranks of the organised teaching profession.

"The profession last year showed once again

that it can stand together and achieve reconciliation in times of crisis, if it is true to its calling" said Prof Maree.

It would be up to the teacher, as a dutiful law-abiding citizen to abide by the new dispensation.

New structures would be brought into being and there would be new manners of liaison, negotiation and co-operation.

"The Afrikaner teacher will have the opportunity this year to give force to national-orientated education on a partnership basis" he said.

The Afrikaner teacher would not endear himself to other groups, but would give content and meaning to the wishes and realisation of the ideals of the community in which he served.

"More, he will carry out the decisions in principle of the Government" he said.

'KEI STATES BORDER POSTS EXPERIMENT REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jan 83 p 1

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

The first step to the possible introduction of controlled posts on the South African side of borders with neighbouring Black states, is to be taken by the South African government.

A senior official of the Department of Internal Affairs said in Pretoria last night that from Monday temporary control points would be established at two points on the South African-Transkei and one of the South African-Ciskei borders to monitor traffic passing through the points.

Travellers going through the points would have to have travel documents in the form of passports or identity documents in terms of the agreements between South

Africa and Transkei and Ciskei relating to the movement of citizens of the countries across the common borders.

The main object of the measure was to determine the need for establishing permanent border control posts at these specific places.

The points were on the Transkeian border, the Bongolo Dam, about 11 kms from Queenstown, on the Lady Frere and Dordrecht routes; and Braamnek, about 26 km from Queenstown on the St Marks/confirmvaba roads.

On the Ciskei border the point is Frasers Camp, about 40 km from Grahamstown on the N2 route near the Great Fish River en route to Peddie.

CSO: 3400/509

## BODY TO AID IN TRANSFER OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jan 84 p 8

[Text]

THE creation of a transitional body under the SA Development Trust to handle residual functions of the Corporation for Economic Development and the Mining Corporation during the transfer of their functions to the national states' own corporations was announced yesterday by the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

He said in a statement in Pretoria that the rationalising of development functions in the national states, entailing the transfer of functions of the two corporations to development corporations in the

national states and other institutions, including the private sector, was proceeding in terms of Government policy.

Certain functions could, however not be immediately transferred, so the Government had approved the creation of the transitional body to handle these until they had been finalised or permanent arrangements made.

Dr Koornhof said the residual functions involved were:

- Agricultural activities on farms purchased by the Trust but not yet transferred to national states;

- Exploration functions of the mining corporation, and

- The passenger transport function to the extent it was still handled by the Corporation for Economic Development.

"The body to be created will be operated on a minimum basis and a transition measure, and use will be made to the largest possible extent of

agency and other arrangements."

Referring to the transport function, the Minister said a process of negotiation with the governments of independent and self-governing states was to be initiated with a view to finding the best solution for every situation.

"Attention will be given to the retention of pension rights of personnel and an assurance in respect of their protection is being incorporated in the process," he said. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/509

## DAMS STILL LOW AS RAINY SEASON CLOSES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jan 84 p 4

[Article by Andrew Parker]

[Text]

WITH less than three months until the end of the present rainy season the majority of dams around the country are still well below satisfactory levels according to the Department of Environment Affairs — ruling out any chance of even a partial lifting of the current water restrictions.

However, recent heavy rains have pushed water levels in a number of dams higher than last year's figures.

The Grootdraai near Standerton, which is a back-up dam for the Eastern Transvaal power system as well as the major supplier to Sasol One and Two, is now 84 percent full in comparison with last year at this time when it was only 45 percent full.

A percentage of the present level can be attributed to the multi-million rand pumping system which came on stream last year and involved the pumping of water from the Vaal Dam upstream to the Grootdraai Dam.

Mr W J Alexander, manager of scientific services for the Department told The Citizen individual dam levels were of little significance as the methods used in rationing, restrictions and distribution took several interlinked dam systems into account.

The Eastern Transvaal system in which the Grootdraai Dam is included, also incorporates the Vygeboom and Nooitgedacht dams. Taken jointly the level at present is 73 percent full. "Very satisfactory when looking back at last year's 38 percent," said Mr Alexander.

"On the whole we are very satisfied with the general situation and at the rate the dams are rising," he said. "Also included in the Eastern

Transvaal system I have just mentioned is the Usutu system, (comprising of the Jericho, Westoe and Morgenstond Dams). Jointly they are 28 percent full in comparison with 13 percent last year."

It is the PWV area which is in dire straits at the moment with the Vaal, Bloemhof and Sterk

fontein dams jointly falling from 46 percent last year to 35 percent at the present.

### Restrictions

"This is definitely not a healthy situation. There is still a long way to go before we can start thinking about lifting restrictions," Mr Alexander said. "The situation in this area is most unsatisfactory."

So is the Umgeni sys-

tem in Natal which is down two percent on last year's 27 percent and the Chelsmford Dam which, despite a massive improvement from a low of seven percent last year to 20 percent full this week, is still regarded as being "underfull".

Mr Alexander explained that the reasons behind the continuing restrictions lay in the fact that the drought actually started in mid-1978, only reaching crisis proportions last year.

In the meantime the dams have had to carry the country through five years of decreasing run-off.

"We can be thankful that the dams are big enough to cope with the situation," Mr Alexander said, "and because they are so big they cannot be expected to fill up with a couple of months' of good run-off."

PRO for the Department, Mr Anton Steyn, said most dams had reached last year's levels which was "very pleasing", but nothing to overreact about as the same levels last year forced the drastic water curbs to be introduced.

On an individual basis a number of dams have shown significant improvement since the beginning of December last year. The Grootdraai Dam which was only 68 percent full in the first week of December now stands at 84 percent; the Bloemhof Dam near Kimberley, however, has only risen by two percent in the same period, from nine percent to 11,34, highlighting the disparity of the rainfall in the different areas of the country.

#### **Vital**

The 185-million-cubic-metre capacity Haartbeespoort Dam now stands 38 percent full, having risen from 27 percent. The Albert Falls and Midmar Dams, both vital to the Pietermaritzburg and Durban areas, have also shown marked increase — the Albert Falls from four to nine percent and the Midmar from 28 to 49 percent.

The Woodstock Dam, also in Natal has risen to 32 percent full from 14 percent.

CSO: 3400/509

## TOUCH TIME FOR CONSUMERS PREDICTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jan 84 p 4

[Article by Janine Stein]

[Text]

SOUTH African consumers are in for a rough time this year as raises and bonuses are being eaten up by recent food price hikes.

Although the 10,6 percent inflation rate recorded in November is the lowest in five years, it could rise, said Mrs Margaret Lessing, consumer expert and member of the State President's Council.

This is the awesome focus of the South African National Consumers Union for the new year.

Escalating prices are a "fearsome thought", said Mrs Betty Hirzel, chairman of the Consumers' Union. "There is no future for the consumer unless the inflation rate falls."

Recent rises in the price of maize put added pressure on consumers as this will affect everything from butter and cheese to red meat, said Mr B Hellberg of the Consumer Council. However, the increase is a "temporary measure", he said. "We have every reason to expect the price to fall, or at least stabilise if a good crop is produced."

Accusations of mismanagement leading to R40-million being added to the price of imported maize, stem from opinions that the maize should have been bought earlier at a lower price.

"At least this shows that the free market system is functioning," he said. The increase of the maize price makes sense in this situation, he added.

Facilities for storage should be better, said Mrs Betty Hirzel. Last year there was a surplus which could have been stored.

Removal of price control on fertiliser was welcomed by Mrs Hirzel. The competition is good, she said, and control must be removed wherever possible. Sapa reports that the price of fertiliser containing imported chemicals has risen, which will eventually push up the cost of maize even further. Mrs Hirzel stresses, however, that the price rise was only 4

percent and the consumer was now assured of "real competition".

The South African Agricultural Union was disappointed with the fertiliser price increase, said the director Mr Piet Swart.

"The reduction in the price of urea and the fact that the increase in prices of other fertilisers is lower than during the past few years is, however, a ray of light," he said.

An increase in the price of stock feed was also announced by the Millers' Association. The increase would entail a cost increase for the producers of meat, poultry and dairy products, Mr Swart said.

"As the producers of meat and dairy products especially have been adversely affected by the drought and will still need some time to recover from its effects, any cost increases at this stage are exceedingly ill-timed and unwelcome", Mr Swart said.

Prices of other goods such as tea, electricity and certain canned goods have also been increased.

The price of tea was substantially increased due mainly to world price increases. South Africa imports 65 percent of its tea and produces 35 percent. A poor crop overseas in 1982 related to bad climatic conditions was one of the reasons, said Mr Derek Varnals, managing director of Lipton (SA). A significant increase in consumption in the Middle East and domestic demand in India are other reasons.

The Consumers' Union will watch prices very carefully, said Mrs Hirzel. Prices that escalate sharply will be investigated by the Union.

"We can't really complain if the increase is less than 10 percent," she said. "However, we will intervene if we think producers are jumping on the band-wagon to make more profit."

CROSSROADS TENSION SPREADS TO NEW CROSSROADS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jan 84 p 16

[Text] CAPE TOWN.--Tensions at crossroads are spilling over into New Crossroads as increasing numbers of Mr Oliver Memani's supporters, who left the shanty township after last week's violence, flocked there to "seek refuge".

Mr Memani, who represents a faction opposed to that of Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana, the unofficial "Mayor" of Crossroads, is believed to be in Transkei at present, although he has a house in New Crossroads.

At a meeting in a house in New Crossroads yesterday, members of Mr Memani's committee said they are now living in the open at the camp between Guguletu and Nyanga.

A prominent member of the Crossroads Women's Committee and an ex-Ngxobongwana supporter, Mrs Regina Ntongana, said she had been chased from her house last week after being accused of being a Memani supporter.

"I have been in Crossroads since 1975. We, the women, are the foundation of Crossroads. Since the men took over, things were never right. The men are only concerned with their own benefit," said Mrs Ntongana, who is now staying in New Crossroads.

On Wednesday-night three people were reported injured in Crossroads as renewed fighting broke out between rival factions.

The atmosphere was extremely tense in the squatter camp yesterday as some people, armed with batons, converged on Noxolo school to hold a meeting with people allegedly injured by a rival group.--Sapa.

CSO: 3400/509

RESEARCHERS WARN OF MASSIVE UNEMPLOYMENT CRISIS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jan 84 p 12

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] THREE specialist researchers warned yesterday that South Africa is heading for a massive unemployment crisis. Employers could no longer stall or escape greater employment of Black artisans and technicians, they said.

In a special report, the Human Sciences Research Council's Mr S S Terblanche, Mr J J Jacobs and Miss Joyce van Pletzen, said that employment of unskilled work-seekers to fill the present skills gap was no solution to the unemployment problem.

At 1982 levels only sufficient jobs were being created yearly for about half the annual increase in the labour force.

However, this did not mean that training should not be increased or that the country could allow the rate of growth to be stilted by lack of skilled manpower.

"Such an approach would only aggravate a grave problem."

The researchers said employers could not delay the day when they would be forced through economic and demographic factors to employ Black artisans and technicians. "They cannot escape it."

South Africa lived in a wage economy and the worker's welfare depended not on how much money he received in return for his labour, but on the services and goods the money could buy.

"In other words, on the relation of his wage to inflation."

Of a threatening unemployment problem, they said that in 1981 an amount of about R9 000-million was available for new investments, which meant that 134 000 new job opportunities could be created.

"When this is compared with the annual increase in the labour force--292 000 a year between 1980 and 1985--it gives some indication of the magnitude of the unemployment problem that has to be faced."



It was estimated in a manpower survey in 1981 that at that stage there were vacancies for 167 000 skilled and semi-skilled workers.

"This means that if we take numbers only into account, we would wipe out the skills shortages with only one year's increase in the labour force."

They listed three occupational groups with an increase in overall percentage, but a drop in the percentage of Whites employed. These were the categories of sales, clerical and production workers.

The percentage of Whites in clerical jobs, for instance, decreased from 83 percent in 1965 to 65 percent in 1981, while the percentage of Blacks doubled from 9 to 18 percent.

At the same time the percentage of White males in the group decreased from 41 to 27 per-cent.

"This has important manpower planning implications for organisations such as banks and building societies, which employ large numbers of clerical workers and recruit their managers through a system of in-house training and promotion of clerical workers."

CSO: 3400/509

DISCRIMINATORY EDUCATION DEPLORED BY ATASA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jan 84 p 9

[Text] PORT ELIZABETH.--The African Teachers' Association of South Africa (ATASA) yesterday rejected the discriminatory system of education entrenched in the white paper on education last November.

At its annual conference in Port Elizabeth which ended yesterday, ATASA reaffirmed its stand on the issue.

In a press statement ATASA rejected the "restricturing" of education into five Ministers, and called for a single Ministry of Education divided by geographical considerations and not on race, colour or religion.

The conference urgently called upon the government to:

--Scrap all discriminatory laws including the Group Areas Act, the Separate Amenities Act, the Influx Control Act and laws restricting worship, because they interfered with full human development;

--Open all institutions of learning and teaching to all population groups and allow Black parents to exercise their right to choose schools for their children.

The statement resolved to use "all legitimate means" to achieve the objectives of "education and human development"--the theme of the conference.

Among the resolutions adopted were:

--That a child whose sixth birthday falls on or before June 30 of a year be admitted to school at the beginning of that year;

--That ATASA appoint a three-man commission of inquiry to investigate:

- 1) The causes of the disastrous matric results;
- 2) The delay of these results;
- 3) The chronic leakages of examination question papers; and

4) The system of marking and of moderation.

Other resolutions called for equal salaries for men and women below Category C, better conditions for woman teachers generally and a narrowing of the gap between government and industrial salaries.--Sapa.

CSO: 3400/509

FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO BONN ASSESSED

Bonn AFRIKA POST in German Dec 83 pp 3-4

[Article by Erwin E. Hirschmann: "Nothing New in Bonn for Roelof Botha--No Change Between Bonn and Pretoria: Political Relations at the Freezing Point; Economic Ties as Good as Ever"]

[Text] When South Africa's foreign minister Roelof "Pik" Botha journeyed to the Rhine at the end of November, he may have still had some hope for a gradual improvement of relations between Bonn and Pretoria. However, having noted the type of conferences arranged for him and after the pertinent session in the Bundestag (from which he was spared due to his scheduled departure for London), Botha must have been certain that many years would pass in this country before he would be one of the better liked interlocutors on the Rhine.

Contrary to some expectations in South Africa, which may have been advanced by reports from their Bonn embassy, there has been very little change in Bonn's political view of the situation in South Africa. Roelof Botha recognized this also, certainly after talking with his German counterpart Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and summarized it for the journalists with these words: "If there has been a change, I haven't noticed it."

As far as German policy is concerned, South Africa's apartheid, its forced relocation of blacks and its human rights violations are no more acceptable than is Pretoria's position in the Namibia conflict. There are, however, in contrast to the social-liberal coalition some nuances of opinion in Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government; however, the visibly annoyed South African minister was apparently not able to sufficiently appreciate them after his talk with Genscher in order to properly evaluate them. As far as the present Federal government is concerned, any change in South Africa's internal structure in favor of the majority of the population is welcome.

The constitutional reform is a part of those changes and is commendable because it brings the so-called colored and the Indians slightly closer to participation in the government. But for the FRG government this reform does not go far enough; at worst it is cosmetic, at best only a first step--but in neither case a method suitable for helping the black majority attain

its legitimate rights. That is why Botha could not possibly expect Bonn to audibly welcome this reform; but if he had paid close attention, he might have noticed that Bonn is observing the situation more closely than before. This means that the Federal Government--in contrast to great parts of the SPD and certainly unlike the Greens--by no means is of the opinion that all is lost in South Africa and that it would be foolhardy to expect an improvement in the situation.

This should motivate the South Africans finally to take the decisive step of recognizing the blacks as citizens with equal rights. It remains up to the South Africans to prove by their actions not only to the Germans, but to the entire Western world, that in their country too, democratic principles apply not only to whites, but to all people.

In his talks with Genscher, and prior to that, with Bundestag delegates of the CDU/CSU and FDP, Roelof Botha realized perhaps that German politicians would lose credibility with their voters, and above all with their own consciences, if they gave their blessing to apartheid. The constitution certainly makes it clear that there must not be discrimination by race, skin color or religion and that the right of self-determination applies not only to Germans, but also to people in other countries--including South Africa. German politicians can and must not arrogate any rights to themselves and their own people that they would not grant to others as well. That, and only that, is the reason for the condition of diplomatic relations between Bonn and Pretoria.

And yet, German politicians, as they did during Botha's visit, would certainly concede to the South Africans that they are justified in accusing international politics of double-dealing. It is a fact that a number of states which are highly critical of South Africa tolerate or cause the same things and sometimes even worse in their own territories--USSR policies in dealing with ethnic minorities and dissidents is only one of many examples. African states could easily be added to this list as well. But of course neither the USSR nor the African states concerned consider themselves part of the West and claim the status of democratic countries for themselves.

South Africa on the other hand considers itself an outpost of Western democracy at the Cape of Good Hope, claims for itself the right of protecting the West's supply routes and also to sell raw materials and food to states which are prominent among South Africa's enemies. But because South Africa has that image of itself, it must listen when it is told that democracy still means government by the majority and that in a Western democracy the individual is free to pursue his own goals and to determine his own fate.

All that applies to South Africa's whites. They have a viable--though slightly flawed--democracy; they have a relatively free press; they can live where they want and work for whom they want. But the blacks have none of this and the argument that their standard of living is higher than that in other African countries is not valid because the standard of living is not an abstract concept and it must, in the case of South Africa, be measured against that of the whites.

Apart from everything else, the fact that about 25 percent of the black population is illiterate, is very significant. South Africa is of course wealthy enough to provide an education to all its citizens; it wouldn't even be in its economic interest to make much greater expenditures for educational facilities for whites than it does for blacks.

The South African foreign minister was aware of all that before his Rhine journey. And Botha, a member of the National Party's wing that is open to reform, was probably not the right man to have to listen to Bonn's complaints about civil rights violations and race discrimination. But--he is South Africa's minister of foreign affairs and must take the blame for things for which others are responsible.

But perhaps this will be helpful to him in dealing with internal policy in South Africa. Prime Minister P. W. Botha's government had placed specific hopes in Bonn's Christian-Liberal coalition and perhaps believed that Bonn would help Pretoria to come out of its isolation. The fact that the criticism continues and is directed also at those who are definitely among South Africa's friends and who would rather see anything but a communist influenced government at the Cape of Good Hope, will perhaps give the South Africans some food for thought.

Nor is there much to be gained by Pretoria if it believes, as Botha seemed to hint during his press conference, that it can sow dissension among the FRG government. The CDU, CSU and FDP basically agree in their rejection of apartheid, though, as usual, the exceptions confirm the rule. There are differences in degree and in possible solutions. It is true however, that Pretoria can be certain that none of the three parties has any intention of dictating the structure and modus operandi of their system to the South Africans.

It will however remain a prerequisite that any new system will preserve and observe human rights and democratic principles. And until this comes to pass, any visitor from South Africa to Bonn will find himself exposed to severe criticism and there will be no basic change in German policy--no matter who is in charge on the Rhine.

9273

CSO: 3420/9

## BRIEFS

**NFS OPERATING LOSS**--NORTHERN Free State Motors crashed to an operating loss of R4,147m in the 15 months to September 30 in the most difficult trading period ever experienced by the group. NFS earned a profit of \$1,286 m in the 12 months to June 25, 1982. The group was hit by recession, the drought and the liquidation in December last year of a company in the Magnum group, which was then the controlling shareholder in NFS. The chairman, Mr J L Nel, and the managing director, Mr W A Archbold, says NFS was forced to take drastic action to restructure and streamline operations and improve cash flow. "Of the total loss of R4,147m for the period under review, an amount of approximately R3,009m was attributable to discontinued operations and closing-down expenditure. "There was also a non-recurring loss of R98 000 in respect of the sale of 12 units of the townhouse development scheme and a provision of R152 000 against the remaining 7 unsold units. "The trading loss relating to continuing operations was therefore R888 000." The group has provided R574 000 against extraordinary items. NFS has provided in full for its claim of R1,383m against the Magnum group but this is offset to some extent by a capital surplus of R809 000 from the sale of properties and fixed assets. NFS is budgeting for a small profit in the current financial year. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESSDAY in English 23 Dec 83 p 1]

**ROOF BOLTING UNIT**--JOY Manufacturing, a leading equipment supplier to the coal mining industry has produced what it claims is SA's first coal loader/roof-bolter combination machine. This facility of being able to roof-bolt right behind the continuous cutting operation will contribute not only to safer working conditions underground, but also to greater productivity from continuous miners and loaders which can now work, with stable roof conditions, uninterruptedly at the coal face. The loader operator will be seated in a cab on the machine to give protection from the coal sidewall. The unit has been delivered to SASOL's Twisdraai Colliery at Secunda to operate in tandem with a Joy 12HM9 continuous miner engaged in longwall development. The Aro roof-bolter rig is designed by an Australian firm, Hydramatic Engineering new South Wales and will be made under licence by Joy Manufacturing at its Steeledale plant for South African use. Hydraulically operated, the rig is driven by the loader's power system but is controlled independently by the single operator. [Text] [Johannesburg MINING WEEK in English 14 Dec 83 p 5]

**DORBYL FREIGHT WAGONS**--DORBYL has been awarded a R100m contract by Sats for ] 100 freight wagons. They are pneumatically discharged bulk powder wagons,

covered goods wagons, dropside wagons and bolster wagons. A feature of the bulk powder units is lower tare mass and greater carrying capacity. Covered wagons will be longer, higher and wider and have hydraulic cushioning devices to protect freight. Dropside wagons will have greater volumetric capacity. Bolster wagons are being designed to convey hot rolled steel sections. These operate in tandem sets with adjustable bulkheads provided to suit the length of sections. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Dec 83 p 5]

CALTEX ADDS COMPUTER POWER--CALTEX SA is installing an IBM 3083 computer to take over the main networking and production applications of order entry, invoicing, stock and credit control from an IBM 3033. The existing unit will then process applications such as financial planning, sales management, market planning and statistics. A 3031 machine will be used for development and program testing work. Caltex financial director, Dr R E Bishton, says: "With the economic decline bottoming out, there will be a race for limited skills. We are gearing up by investing in technologies that will continue to support productivity." [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Dec 83 p 7]

TECHNETICS ENJOYS NETWORKING SUCCESS--TECHNETICS has sold some R12m worth of networking equipment of which about 10% has been exported. Its earliest product line was the MTC modem, designed and built in 1981, and used by airlines and Escom. By August 1983, Technetics had launched Netway, a first generation networking system, which links various computers and peripherals. Second generation Netway equipment was manufactured under licence in the US. In July 1984, Technetics will launch its third generation version of Netway--the Netlan. "The first generation of Netway was not easy to maintain," says the Technetics managing director, Mr Tillman Ludin. "With the second generation, the equipment improved aesthetically and was easier to maintain." "The third generation Netlan equipment is a local area network with a vastly increased through-put. We shall manufacture this locally." The US licensee only started test sites in August. So far it has had sales worth \$2m. It is expecting a major market for the new Netlan system for which Technetics has already received SA orders. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Dec 83 p 5]

FERTILIZER PRICE INCREASE--The South African Agricultural Union was disappointed in the fertilizer price increase announced by the industry, the SAAU director, Mr Piet Swart, said in Pretoria yesterday. "The reduction in the price of urea and the fact that the increase in prices of other fertilizers is lower than during the past few years is, however, a ray of light," he said. The increase would undoubtedly affect agriculture adversely, especially in the light of the difficult financial position of farmers resulting from the drought of the past two years. "In view of this, and the decrease in the sales of fertilizers, it is doubtful whether any increase is justified by underlying market factors at this stage, while doubt also exists about the extent of effective competition in the industry," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jan 84 p 5]



MOOI RIVER PUMPING--DURBAN.--The Mooi River pumping scheme, which is expected to go a long way to resolving the critical water shortage in Durban and Pietermaritzburg, was tested for the first time yesterday when a small amount of water was pumped to the Balgowan outlet from near Mooi River itself. The R20-million project, which was only started four months ago, should be fully operational this month. Engineers are still testing out the various pumps along the scheme and are making last-minute checks to see that all goes smoothly. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jan 84 p 13]

BLACK COUNCILS INDUCTED--The chairman of the Commission for Cooperation and Development, Mr (Rex le Roux), says a sound foundation has been laid for black local government, but that the new town and village councils are still far behind their white counterparts. Speaking at the induction of the Daveyton Town Council on the East Rand, Mr (Le Roux) said the new councils had already met certain criteria for the establishment of proper local authorities, such as the right caliber of leaders, sufficient personnel, and sources of revenue. He stressed that the new authorities were not merely an extension of the old community councils, and that blacks should realize the autonomous nature of the new councils and give them their support. Earlier, Mr (Le Roux) also attended the induction of the town council of (Voslurus) near Boksburg. [Text] [MB140934 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Jan 84]

NEW BLACK VILLAGE COUNCIL--The South African deputy minister of cooperation, Dr George Morrison, says the new village and town councils for the black community should not be seen as an extension of, or something else in the place of, the original community councils. Inaugurating the new village council of (Longalihle) near Cradock in the eastern Cape Province, he pointed out that not everyone was well disposed toward the new dispensation. He warned the mayor and councillors that there were those who were just sitting and waiting for the new dispensation to fail, so that they could broadcast to the world that the South African Government had introduced a body which was unacceptable to the black communities. Dr Morrison appealed to the local residents to help their village councillors by accepting fair tariff adjustments, because they now had a direct say in their village budget. He told the residents that if they were unhappy with their councillors, they could exercise their democratic right at the next election and replace them. [Text] MB161630 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 16 Jan 84]

RSA MINISTER VISITS TAIWAN--Taipei, 16 Jan (SAPA--Dr L.A.P.A. Munnik, the South African minister of posts and telecommunications, was today decorated by Foreign Minister Mr Chu Fu-sung for promoting friendly relations between Taiwan and South Africa. The ceremony took place after Dr Munnik had met with Premier Mr Sun Yun-hsuan and they had exchanged views on how to further cooperate in the field of telecommunications. Dr Munnik and his wife, who arrived in Taipei for an 8-day visit on January 11, were accompanied by the communications minister, Mr Lien Chan, his wife, and officials of the South African Embassy. Later, at the Foreign Ministry, Mr Chu decorated Dr Munnik with the Order of the Brilliant Star with Grand Cordon for his distinguished contributions toward promoting the traditional friendship between Taiwan and South Africa. Numerous

Chinese Government officials were at the ceremony and at the dinner hosted  
lated by Mr Chu and his wife. Dr Munnik has already called on numerous govern-  
ment members and toured various industries. During the remainder of their  
stay, the Munniks will tour the country's telecommunication complexes. [Text]  
[MB161530 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1402 GMT 16 Jan 84]

CSO: 3400/549

BRITISH GOVERNMENT SENDS AID IN RESPONSE TO 'DRUG CRISIS'

Drug Contribution

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 9 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] The British Government has contributed drugs valued at E9 000 to Swaziland, an information officer for the British High Commission Mr Dale Harrison said yesterday.

Britain has become aware of Swaziland's drug problem through a South African newspaper and the BBC television station, according to reliable sources.

Mr Harrison told The Times that the issue was raised in the British Parliamentary debate last Friday. He said the British Minister for Overseas Development, Mr Timothy Raison, told Parliament that he had already released about E9 000 to Oxfam.

Oxfam is an organisation that deals with helping countries in need. He said the Minister instructed Oxfam to purchase the drugs for Swaziland.

The Minister of Health was not available for comment.

Meanwhile, the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Health, Mr Tim Zwane, revealed that a Britain freight company called, Freight Ways has offered to ship any available drugs from the UK free of charge.

Mr Zwane said he came to know about this company through the Swaziland Embassy in London.

Mr Zwane also revealed that a local company which produces drugs has also contributed drugs worth about E10 000. The company is the Medical Pharmaceutical Co--Operation of Swaziland, based in Manzini.

The financial controller for Medipharma, Mr John D Goleworthy, said a portion of the drugs had already been taken to the Central Medical Stores in Matsapa.

## British Organization Donates Drugs

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 30 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] THE Minister of Health, Prince Phiwokwakhe, has revealed Swaziland's dire need for doctors, nurses and more training facilities.

Prince Phiwokwakhe was speaking during a ceremony at which E15,000 worth of drugs was presented to the Ministry of Health yesterday.

The drugs were presented on behalf of an organization in Britain by Mr John Gardner, a member of the organization.

The Minister told Mr Gardner that he inspected the Hlatikulu Government Hospital to ascertain their needs. He said there was a critical shortage of many medical supplies.

The Minister said: "Your action has not only shown that you are willing to help, but that you have the Swazi feeling at heart. You have left your family behind in Britain and came to the southern part of Africa to make this presentation. This donation might treat a child who has the potential to be the leader of the nation in the future."

Prince Phiwokwakhe stressed the need for Swaziland to become self-sufficient so that she could produce all her own medical supplies and not rely on aid from other countries.

The Minister also thanked the airline companies concerned for transporting the drugs into the country, especially the South African Airways and the Royal Swazi Airline.

Prince Phiwokwakhe also thanked individual donors in Britain whom had donated E500,000.

Mr. Gardner assured the Minister that plans would be made to provide Swaziland with nurses for a period of six to 12 months to meet the problem faced by the country.

The Principal Secretary of Health, Mr B. H. Malaza, promised Mr Gardner that a telex message would be sent to the Swaziland High Commissioner in Britain thanking the charitable organization.

CSO: 3400/544

RETAIL PRICE INDEX INCREASES 10 PERCENT

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 20 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Sipho Mahlalela]

[Text] SWAZILAND'S retail price indices rose by an average of ten percent over the past year.

The index for low income groups rose by 12 percent and that for the higher income groups rose by eight percent. These figures compared with the 10.7 percent increase in the retail price index for the South African consumer over the same period.

The changes in the low income group index is partially due to an earlier change in prices.

However, there exists a lag in different prices of the middle and high income groups because of the time taken for prices to become operational in Swaziland.

The country's balance of payments situation did not seem favourable with an increase in the nett amount of imports.

In a statement from the Central Statistics Office it was revealed that the value of exports fell by 5 percent over the year and this drop could be accredited to the decrease in the exportation of sugar and chemical products.

However, this figure is expected to rise steadily as the demand for sugar and chemical products increased.

The decrease in the number and value of exports put the country in an unfavourable balance of payments situation with a large increase in the value of imports.

During the year the value of imports rose by over 12 percent and this increase was partly due to an increase in the prices of imported goods.

It was revealed that imports are expected to increase steadily in future, however at a lower rate.

It was expected that the production of sugar, chemical products, woodpulp and fertilizer would increase during this quarter because of an increased demand.

It was expected that the increased demand would subsequently lead to higher prices which would be compounded with higher supply.

CSO: 3400/544

SUGAR COMPANY EMPLOYEES DEFY UNPAID LEAVE ORDER

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 14 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Trevor Mkhabela]

[Text] ABOUT 500 employees of Mhlume Sugar Company who had been given unpaid leave for two months and twenty days have defied the order.

The unpaid leave was with effect from December 1 to February 20 1984. All the employees report for duty every morning. A spokesman for the employees told The Times that they will not take the management order since it was illegal.

He said: "The management informed the cane cutters early November that they will have to go home for two months and twenty days, but they will not be paid for that period while on leave.

"We have since decided to be on duty despite the management order which is against the industrial law. "We are still at loggerheads with the management since the end of November.

"We are also employed by the Mhlume Sugar Company, so why should we have unpaid leave whereas the other staff members will be paid?"

"We won't have enough money to support our families throughout this period of time. Our families need money for Christmas."

"Early next year we are expected to pay for our children at school, but how if we won't be paid?" "I know we were told to stop working on December 6 and we defied that order since it was also illegal.

"We will stop working on December 16 like all the company employees. The company must learn to know the rules of the law more especially the industrial law.

"When the other company employees re-open after the Christmas holidays we will also call back for work as normal. "We are also employed by the same company, why should we not be given the same benefits like the other employees?"

We have not been experiencing this in the past years, but it only happened last year and the management want to practise it against this year. This is against our will.

"We know that what the company is doing is against the industrial law and if they don't accept our request, I think we have to take legal actions."

However Mr Sibusiso Mdziniso from Mhlume Sugar Company declined to comment on this issue alleging that he was not aware of the situation. He said: "I am still going to investigate and find out from the persons in authority."

CSO: 3400/544



# JAPANESE INTERESTED IN COAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 1 Dec 83 p 5

[Article by Thabo Malinga]

[Text]

A three-man delegation from the Japanese International Cooperation Agency arrived in the country early this week.

The team has come to sign an agreement with the Swaziland government to continue joint-sponsorship of the drilling of coal at Lubuhuku Coal Development project.

A spokesman for the Geological Mines and Surveys, Mr Simon Maphanga said the team of Japanese experts will be leaving on Sunday this week.

Mr Maphanga said the agreement will be signed at the offices of the Economic and Planning Department. Present during the agreement will be the permanent

secretary for Commerce Industry and Mines, Mr Percy Mngomezulu, permanent secretary for Economy and Planning, Mr Yusie Sikhondze, Director of Geological and Survey, Mr Allen Dlamini, Maphanga said.

The Japanese delegation includes, Mr Moikada Nozaki, leader of the delegation, Mr Masary Tateishi, geologist mining engineer, and Kimi Hiko Ito, chief geologist, according to Mr Maphanga.

The joint-sponsorship of the Lubuhuku Coal Development by the

Swaziland government and the government of Japan had been going on since 1980, Maphanga said.

Eversince then, the Japanese government has spent a total of E2.3 million he said.

## Project

Mr Maphanga added that the whole project will take another couple of years. And the overall amount needed to continue the project at Lubuhuli is over E3.5 million, he said.

"The Japanese International Cooperation Agency and Geological and Mines Department has since 1980 been drilling, sampling, testing coal, and checking the quality of the coal at

Lubuhuku, Mr Maphanga said. He said they have, so far, proved that there is over 200 million tons of coal at Lubuhuku, and the quality of the coal is similar to that of Mpaka Coal Mine.

During the signing of the agreement, Japan will continue to work together with the Swaziland government to provide funds to continue exploring coal at Lubuhuku until 1985, Mr Maphanga said.

He further said as soon as the exploring of the coal is over, a way would be opened to some enterprising international organisations who are interested in mining the coal at Lubuhuku.

CSO: 3400/544

# FOOD AID DISTRIBUTION 'RUNNING SMOOTHLY'

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 9 Dec 83 p 11

[Text] THE distribution of food aid to drought-stricken families throughout the Kingdom is proceeding smoothly, according to a recent statement issued by the Director of Agriculture, Mr Victor Phungwayo.

He said up to the December 6 they had received about 70 percent of the maize and the rest of the beans and vegetable oil they had been expecting under the World Food Programme Assistance.

"This amounts to about 3 200 tons of food he said. "I am pleased to say that about 95 percent of the maize and about half of the beans have already been sent to storages in various districts for distribution."

Mr Phungwayo said nearly 1 000 tonnes of the maize donated by the Republic of China was stored at Ngwempisi.

"Distribution in the Manzini district is being co-ordinated from there. For other areas the food is being distributed from Matsapha.

"The beans and oil are being stored temporarily at the Malkerns Research Station before being distributed.

"All the food received as international aid will have reached the district centres

by the end of January.

"From there it will be up to the co-ordinating committees to deliver it to the listed families they obtain from chiefs."

Mr Phungwayo appealed for co-operation with government officers at the distribution points. He said their duty was to see that the people entitled to the food received it.

"It is important that those families know the date and time of delivery. They should also bring their coupons along with them.

"Each family will receive three bags of maize, a 15kg bag of beans and two eight litre containers of oil. But they may not get it all at once."

He added that the success of this operation depended on good management and the fact that funds were available.

"We have learnt our lesson. This year our planning and organisation was better than before. We

were ready when the first consignments arrived at Matsapha.

"The EEC provided us with funds for transport and manpower. This helped minimise our bills and prevented serious bottlenecks at Matsapha.

"The government, in turn, has allocated a substantial additional budget allocation to cover transport costs at district level.

"This is largely to cover fuel costs for government vehicles, which means that any government department lending vehicles for distribution need not worry about operation costs."

Mr Phungwayo concluded by saying that because Swaziland was able to handle food aid did not mean they were ready to accept the role of the receiving country.

"Food aid is not our long-term solution to food security. As we have received rains in many parts of the country, it is now up to us to become self-sufficient."

BLS COUNTRIES REPORT CUSTOM UNION PROBLEMS WITH SA

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 28 Nov 83 p 10

[Article by Sipho Mahlalela]

[Text] THE Customs Union, which is a system of economic co-operation between the Republic of South Africa and Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (the BLS countries), has proved economically invaluable to the three BLS states.

However, the initial gravity of co-operation has been jeopardised by the granting of "independence" to certain homelands within the republic. This has been compounded by the BLS countries' refusal to recognise such independence.

This has led to a certain amount of ill-feeling among the members of the Customs Union. There are fears that South Africa may use the Customs Union as a lever to force the recognition to the homelands by the BLS countries.

It is understood that South Africa has requested its Customs Union partners in the Customs Union area."

There are reports that South Africa wants to coax the BLS states into an accommodation with the "independent" homelands; Transkei, Bophutatswana, Venda and the Ciskei (the TBVC states).

This 'accommodation' could be anything from BLS countries joining Pretorias' proposed Southern African Development Bank to their allowing the TBVC states into the Customs Union.

The BLS states are totally opposed to any such agreement. The BLS countries are not happy with the two-year delay in giving them their receipts of their shares from the Customs pool.

Although customs and exercise duties are paid as soon as the goods enter the Customs Union area, Pretoria staggers their disbursement to the BLS states over two years. The BLS countries resent the fact that during these two years South Africa earns tens of millions of rand in interest payments on duties owed to the BLS countries.

They argue that inflation eventually erodes the value of what they receive after the two years. The amount should begin contributing "to a more even distribution

of economical development that they receive is based on a figure of two years ago--a figure which does not represent a true reflection of their present respective economic activities.

Because of a number of discrepancies in this delay, the BLS states commissioned an all-party Customs Union Commission to try and formulate a method through which this time delay could be removed.

Last year, after 18 months of negotiations, the commission proposed an amendment which made no change in the formula by which Customs revenues were shared among the four countries.

However, it enabled the Republic to pay the BLS countries each quarter--this would be on the basis of that years current revenues in terms of a projection of that years' total income.

The proposed amendments were accepted by the BLS countries. However, Pretoria refused to the implementation of the proposal.

Because of heavy international pressure, the BLS countries will not be party to the Southern African Development Bank, as proposed by South Africa. However, it is very advantageous for them to remain as members of the Customs Union.

#### Stigma

In 1982, payouts from the Customs Union Pool provided approximately 37 percent of Botswanas' government revenues, 60 percent of Swazilands' revenues and almost 70 percent of Lesothos' government revenues.

For the BLS countries, the disadvantages of being in the Customs Union are mainly political. The stigma of taking part in a convention with the apartheid state and at the same time being involved in various organisations which outrightly condemn the Republic has had its effect.

Though the BLS countries have realised that they cannot break away from the Customs Union, they have accepted that they have to live with South Africa.

As His Majesty once put it, one has to firstly rescue the child from the jaws of the crocodile before one is able to kill it. If one does not attempt to rescue the child and kills the crocodile first, the reptile will sink with the child and drown it.

Similarly, pulling out of the Customs Union would definitely mean a reduction in government revenue. This would have a multiplier effect on the country's economy.

There would be a deterioration in social services, an increase of unemployment and a drastic lowering of living standards.

CSO: 3400/544

## BRIEFS

**EEC FLOUR DONATION**--The European Economic Community (EEC) on Friday handed over a consignment of 29,200 bags of bread flour to the Swaziland United Bakeries. The flour was donated by the EEC as one of the measures to prevent the increase of bread prices in Swaziland. [Excerpt] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 12 Dec 83 p 3]

**TRADE UNION MEETING**--THE Swaziland Federation of Trade Unions held a meeting at Mayaluka Hall on Saturday to elect committee members for The Swaziland Agriculture and Plantation Workers Union. The vice chairman, Mr Agastar, Matsebula said that the meeting was opened by the representative of The Federation of Trade Unions, Mr Obed Dlamini and Mr Joseph Qwabe. Mr Matsebula told The Times that the elected members of the Swaziland Agriculture and Plantation Workers Union are as follows: The chairman is Mr Daniel Simelane, the vice chairman is Mr Agastar Matsebula the secretary is Mr Philip Mkhabela, the vice secretary is Mr Phillip Mamba, the treasurer is Mr Washington Ndwandwe. Committee members are as follows: Mr Albert Mahlalela, Mr Elias Sitsebe, Mr Jimson Sithole, Mr Solomon Dlamini. Opening the meeting, Mr Obed Dlamini said that the elected members should not indulge in politics but they should only deal and speak of matters concerning their employers, Mr Dlamini said: "We would like to thank the Ubombo Ranch for allowing its workers to attend the meeting here at Mayaluka. Mr Dlamini went on to say: "We also thank the Swaziland Agriculture and Plantation Workers Union for all the arrangements of transport facilities to take workers to the meeting. Mr Obed Dlamini also thanked the Swaziland Royal Police for the good services rendered during the meeting. Mr Dlamini passed his word of thanks to the Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi for giving them permission to hold the meeting at Mayaluka. He said: "I hope in future we will be given the same chance." [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 23 Dec 83 p 5]

**FINANCING NEEDED FOR RAIL EXTENSION**--THE government needs a total of #47 million to finance the construction of a new railway line extension. And the Minister of Finance, Dr. Sishayi Nxumalo has been authorised to raise export credits and loans to the value of the amount. A new government gazette has set terms upon which the minister may raise the loans and export credits from various overseas sources but has been given the go ahead to add other conditions which may be appropriate. The conditions are: The interest on any export credits raised shall not exceed ten and a half percent per annum on the amount of the export credit and outstanding from time to time. The interest on

any export credits raised shall not exceed ten and a half percent per annum on the amount of the export credit and outstanding from time to time. The interest on any export credit are to be payable in arrears upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the minister and the lender. Rising fees on any export credit may not exceed one half of one percent of the amount so raised. Any export credit will be paid in not less than 20 equal instalments every six months for a period of not less than 10 years. [Text]  
[Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 13 Dec 83 p 5]

GOVERNMENT DEBTS REPORTED--DR. NXUMALO has pledged to ensure that government ministries pay their debts to private companies promptly. The Finance Minister was addressing a press conference after a meeting with members of the banking community in Swaziland. Dr. Nxumalo said the meeting was to acquaint himself with the people in banking in Swaziland and to discuss matters affecting them and the business community in general. "I got some useful advise which will help me to plan ahead," he said. "One of the things I had learned in this meeting is that the government has not been paying its account." He said he has been told that there was a backlog of outstanding debts in various government ministries and departments. "This undermines the development of commerce. I understand many small contractors are burdened with bank overdrafts because the government has not been paying its accounts," Dr Nxumalo said. "This is destructive to these small businesses and they may end up collapsing. It could also result in government losing respect from the business community. In many cases, companies would refuse to supply government departments on credit. This results in essential goods, such as hospital drugs being denied. "This should stop and I will make sure that government department heads, particularly permanent secretaries, make sure that debts are paid promptly on receipt," he said. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 30 Nov 83 p 6]

ANC GIVES ASSURANCE--THE ANC has issued a statement giving an assurance that it will never attempt to use Swaziland as a springboard for forays into South Africa, Sapa reports. The statement was issued in New York by the ANC for the United Nations. Sapa reports that the charge that the ANC was using the Kingdom for such purposes was made by South African Foreign Minister, Pik Botha during his visit to Swaziland this week. The report says Mr Botha asked Swaziland to eject ANC members he alleged were operating from this country. In a statement, the ANC accused Mr Botha of "dirty tricks and of fomenting conflict between the ANC and the Swaziland Government." But a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Swaziland said he did not know what the ANC were reacting to because he was not aware of any accusations that the ANC were using Swaziland for any hostile activities against anyone alleged that the ANC were using Swaziland to establish any bases. All we have said in the past, and we still say it, is that our country will not allow anybody to use its territory against our neighbours," he said. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 22 Dec 83 p 20]

ELECTED TO UNESCO--SWAZILAND has been elected to the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation UNESCO. She was elected to the board during the UNESCO conference held in Paris recently. The principal secretary for Education, Mr Justice Nsibandze, said it was the

first time for Swaziland to be elected as a member of the board since UNESCO was formed. Mr Nsibandze said Swaziland will be representing eight African countries who are members of UNEXCO. He said Swaziland will be serving in the board for a period of four years. In order for a country to be elected onto the board it has to meet certain condition, Nsibandze said. He said a country should be in a position to understand well the function and programme of UNESCO. A country should be able to contribute effectively during conferences, he added. The function of the executive board is to approve all the programmes at every conference, and also prepare the agenda, Nsibandze said. He added that the board is also responsible for the execution of the programme. It also recommends to the General Conference Administration new members to the organisation, and it also adopts its own rule of procedure, Nsibandze said. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 16 Dec 83 p 3]

SUGAR MILL RECORD PRODUCTION---THE Simunye Sugar Mill closed for the season last week after a record production of 127001 tonnes of raw sugar which was over 12000 tonnes ahead of target. Production last season was 110354 tonnes. The estate cane yields were particularly good, considering the drought and averaged 115 tonnes per hectare over nearly 9000 hectares. The factory overall recovery which is a measure of its efficiency was high at 87.5 percent and places the Simunye mill amongst the most efficient in Southern Africa. Greater reliance was placed on the manual harvesting of cane during 1983. The services of a number of employees who were previously engaged on mechanical harvesting were retained until the end of the crop. Now that the crop has been completed the company has no alternative but to terminate the services of 21 people whose jobs no longer exist. Because even more manual harvesting will be carried out during 1984 the company will be recruiting an additional 200 cane cutters over and above the numbers engaged in the 1983 crop. The good rains during November and December have resulted in the level of Mnjoli Dam rising dramatically and the dam is now over half full. It has been an excellent start to the rains and it is now most unlikely that irrigation restrictions will have to be imposed during the coming season. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 15 Dec 83 p 9]

POWER TARIFF INCREASED---DUE to an increase in the standard charges by the Electricity Supply Commission (ESCOM) the Swaziland Electricity Board has been forced to make a similar increase in tariffs. The Swaziland Electricity Board has announced that from the beginning of next year all standard charges within the country would be increased. The deputy managing director, Mr Robert Friede said that the increases were inevitable and SEB has been forced to increase all standard charges to its customers so as to pass on costs. "One of the factors that forced us to increase the charges was the six percent increase that ESCOM would institute on January 1," he said. "Even though SEB does not import as much electricity now as it did before, other operating costs had made it necessary for us to increase the charges." He pointed out that because of the rains they now imported for less electricity than before. He said that the power stations were now operating because of the substained water flow and therefore the dependence on ESCOM's supply had been lessened. "We now import only about 50 percent of our requirements and generate the rest ourselves." He said that they had projected March as the month when the new hydro-electric power station at Lumphohlo would be operational. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 7 Dec 83 p 3]

CHINA GIVES MONEY FOR DRUGS--THE Republic of China has stepped in to alleviate the crisis in the Kingdom's hospitals by giving more than E300 000 to buy drugs. The Chinese Ambassador to Swaziland, Mr Chou Tung-Hua yesterday presented the cheque to the Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi at Cabinet Offices. China has stepped in to help after an SOS by the Minister without Portfolio, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, on Tuesday this week. [Excerpt] [Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 3 Dec 83 p 1]

CSO: 3400/551



## INCREASING EFFORTS TO DESTABILIZE GOVERNMENT REPORTED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English Vol 24 No 25, 1983 p 7

[Text] TOGO: HEADING FOR TROUBLE. The pace of alleged plots to assassinate President Gnassingbe Eyadema or destabilise his regime is quickening. In the wake of the general disbelief which welcomed Togolese claims (AC Vol 24 No 2) that European mercenaries had infiltrated Lome at the time of President Francois Mitterrand's state visit in mid-January 1983, nationwide campaigns were launched this autumn against the activities of an "unidentified" foreign power. Yet the campaign to rally support behind Eyadema failed to raise the enthusiasm of the population. Faced with a rapidly deteriorating economy, the average Togolese remains sceptical about official declarations.

This "governing by plot" strategy is largely the work of Gbegnon Amegboh, minister of information, who is attached to the president's office. Considered an expert in media manipulation and public relations, he returned to Togo in 1981 to accept a ministerial portfolio after working for several years in Paris with Radio France International (RFI). Amegboh has gradually emerged as the regime's latest eminence grise, replacing the disgraced presidential cabinet director Fambare Ouattare Natchaba. Working in the presidential palace in the morning, he practically controls access to Eyadema, who increasingly appears to prefer the security of his home village of Pya in the north of the country.

While slowly isolating Eyadema from everyday government, Amegboh, who is from the Mina tribe, has built up a network of alliances. Amegboh's southern-based clan has thus succeeded in counterbalancing Eyadema's northern clique which dominates the military and security apparatus. The hardline minister of interior, Kpotivi Tevi Djidjogbe Lacle, who is an Ewe, is Amegboh's key ally.

In Mina ranks, Amegboh can count on the support of Ayite Gachin Mivedor, director of the ruling Rassemblement Populaire Togolais (RPT); Ayivi Mawako Ajavon, minister of justice and former ambassador to Britain; Donnou Locoh, a leading member of the RPT's central committee; Gervais Djondo, ex-head of the Caisse Nationale de Securite Sociale, now a prosperous businessman; and Tete Tevi Benissan, minister of economy and finance. Among Ewe potentates, those lining up behind Amegboh include Anani Kuma Akakpo Ahianyo, minister of foreign affairs, and Anani Gassou, minister of rural development.

Amegboh keeps in contact with dissidents and opposition forces in France. And when abroad he often sees Edem Kodjo, former OAU secretary-general, and Policarp Johnson, ex-minister of information. Certainly Amegboh is well-versed on the affairs of the two opposition movements, the civilian-led Mouvement Togolais pour la Democratie (MTD) and the military-oriented Front National de Liberation du Togo (FLNT).

Having worked in French media, Amegboh is particularly close to Herve Bourges, ex-director of RFI and currently head of TFI, France's first television channel. Thus to some extent he can influence the French media's presentation of Togolese affairs. His other notable contacts in the French establishment include Guy Penne, presidential adviser on African affairs, Jean Christophe Mitterrand, presidential son and Penne's right-hand man, and Raymond de Gouffre de la Pradelle, the 73-year old Gaullist lawyer. Through the latter Amegboh has an entree to the Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac and to the still vigorous right-wing French media. De la Pradelle, who is also Eyadema's legal representative in France, has been a most useful ally; he helped squash a potentially embarrassing scandal when drugs were found in mid-1983 on Eyadema's personal jet airliner in Paris. Penne and Jean-Christophe have contributed to improving Togo's image abroad by arranging that ex-revolutionary Regis Debray (presidential adviser on cultural affairs) be invited to Togo early this year. During his stay Debray praised Eyadema's regime in no uncertain terms, much to the chagrin of members of the Parti Socialiste (PS).

While allowing Amegboh to extend his influence, Eyadema has strengthened his own family network. His step-brother, Lt Toi Donou, commands the feared 1,200-strong presidential guard (composed principally of members of Eyadema's Kabre tribe), which possesses most of the army's heavy weapons. Eyadema's cousin, Benoit Yaya Malou, director of the police academy, also has extensive influence over the security forces, not least through a network of informers. The president's 27-year-old son, Ernest Gnassingbe, is rising rapidly in the officer corp ranks. Some observers even see him as a potential successor. In the last cabinet reshuffle, another of Eyadema's cousins, Dr. Agbetra Ayissah, was appointed minister of high education, while Komlan Agbetifa, Eyadema's former primary school teacher, was named minister for primary education.

For a small country with extremely limited economic resources, Togo spends enormous sums to cultivate its image abroad, to the displeasure of the IMF, which recently composed a highly critical report on Togo's administration. In France, Public SA handles Togo's public relations. The Paris-based ABC publishing house has now produced its sixth book eulogising Eyadema's Togo. In the United States, David Apter Associates has a lucrative contract similarly to defend Togo's interests. The company has even opened offices in Washington, New York and Los Angeles to promote Togo among US businessmen and journalists. And a lobbyist has been hired to maintain contact with US government services in the capital. Results of this promotion effort have not lived up to expectations and we understand that Togolese officials have recently reduced its public relations budget. A potent ally for Togo in US ruling circles is Jeanne Kirkpatrick, Washington's representative to the UN.

For the Togolese economy 1983 was another grim year, and prospects for 1984 are far from bright. The main cause of the economic decline has been the sharp

drop in the price of its principal exports--phosphates, cocoa and coffee. A second important factor has been the deterioration in relations with Jerry Rawlings' Ghana, thereby depriving Togo of an important trading market. The economic slowdown in Nigeria too has trimmed Togo's commercial activities. And superimposed on these reduced regional markets is Togo's endemic black-market, which seriously drains the country's financial resources.

CSO: 3400/542

## ELECTRIFICATION BRINGS PROGRESS TO DORI

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAINE in French No 805, 18 Nov 83 p 30

[Article by Justin Coulibaly: "VOLTELEC at Dori: New Economic Prospects on the Horizon"]

[Text] It is now an accomplished fact; the light has turned on at Dori, center of Sahel Province. Long regarded as a kind of penal colony, a hell to which the various reactionary regimes sent their opposition along with honest citizens raising the torch of struggle for bread, water and true democracy, Sahel Province has thus always been perceived by Voltans as a penitentiary. The National Council of the Revolution (CNR) intends to erase this image forever from the minds of Sahelians.

The opening of the VOLTELEC station in Dori on Thursday 10 November 1983 was part of the implementation of this determination. Presiding at this important opening day was a CNR delegation led by Capt Ibrahim Traore, assisted by MDL/Chief Laurent Sawadogo. Other officials, including representatives of the minister of equipment and state companies were also present. Naturally, there was also a delegation of "revolutionary VOLTELEC" that was led by its acting director general, Sgt Georges Namoano.

The Dori electrification project, like the other secondary stations, dates from 1978. Tougan, Dedougou, Gaoua and Fada have already been electrified. Kaya and Tenkodogo will follow shortly; as the representative of the concerned ministry put it: "In order not only to demystify electricity, but to make it available to the majority of our population, so that it will not only serve to illuminate our nights but also genuinely contribute to solving the daily problems relating to the economy."

The inauguration of the VOLTELEC station at Dori, as well as other secondary stations, is the product of a fruitful cooperation between a number of countries and Upper Volta. Danish cooperation financed the construction and equipment of all the distribution networks for a total of 505 million CFA francs; the European Development Fund took responsibility for producing the electrical equipment as well as buying the emergency generators and spare parts for a total cost of 239,198,860 CFA francs. The CEAO financed part of the construction of the Dedougou station for 95 million. As for "revolutionary VOLTELEC," it made its own funds available to obtain the housing, offices, and furnishings for almost 228 million CFA francs. Finally, VOLTELEC and the FRG provided 60 million CFA francs for construction of the Tougan power station.

In all, the investment cost of all the secondary stations has exceeded 1 billion CFA francs. For Dori, the figure is more than 135 million. The latter is composed of two generating units, each 60 kva. The station has two

step-up 100 kva transformers, or a total of 200 kva. For distribution, there are two high-voltage lines with a total length of 4 kilometers, and three step-down transformers with total capacity of 200 kva. The low-voltage network is 8 kilometers long. The voltage of power leaving the station is 5,500 kv. Power reaching consumers is 220 volts and 386 volts.

#### Economic Consequences

What will be the economic consequences for Sahel Province, that bastion of all the evils that afflict the Voltan people, that is, hunger, thirst, sickness, etc. The new Dori power station, that operates from 1800 to 2200 hours, only has 16 consumers, mainly privileged people. However, the VOLTELEC general manager said that "far from being a commercial operation, the station's primary aim is to improve the people's living conditions."

From the health point of view, a real opportunity is created to establish an operating room, so that some seriously ill patients will not have to be transferred. Moreover, the Postal and Telecommunications Office (OPT) will be able to better operate its telephone system, which will also contribute to opening up the region. The station can also free the woman from the chore of stamping grain for flour by providing electricity to open mills, and increase employment through opening of workshops and garages. Finally, there is the crucial problem of water. The rainfall year has been one of the most disastrous for the Sahel. Already the dam water is low. It is an opportunity for the National Water Office (ONE) to benefit from the power installations within its range to improve its equipment. Also, this power station should make a marked contribution to the exploration problem, a point that was made specifically by the Committee for Defense of the Revolution delegate from Dori.

After the official ceremony, the VOLTELEC officials answered questions about the prospects for our country's electricity network, and especially the cost of the electricity. Why does a kilowatt cost more in the subregion? Other questions concerned solar energy and hydroelectricity. As an inland country, Upper Volta depends on foreign countries in obtaining its fuel imports. Moreover, monthly fuel use amounts to 400 million CFA francs, or 5 billion per year. Only use of coal could make possible a reduction in current prices. Coal would have to be obtained from South Africa, and Upper Volta cannot agree to do this. As for solar energy, it is very expensive and is only useful for domestic purposes. In summary, the emphasis should be placed on the various dam projects in order to end the dependence, which admittedly could even be too much for revolutionary VOLTELEC.

Revolutionary slogans were certainly not lacking at this Dori power station opening. The event is now part of the tradition of warm welcome by the Voltans of the interior. The Sahelians began their enjoyment of the light that shone in Dori on 10 October 1983 with a showing of the film "October Lenin."

## BRIEFS

LIBYAN MEDICAL COOPERATION--The ideals that the Voltan and Libyan Governments want to incorporate in their cooperation are brotherly love, closer ties among peoples, solidarity, and mutual assistance among the African countries. The Libyans, after their active participation in our National Army's 22d anniversary celebration and the major gift of food on 11 November, are again in Upper Volta for a helping mission. Since 21 November, a Libyan medical team has been in the country to help with certain illnesses. The 11-member team is led by Dr Hadi Ali Makazum, a pediatrician, and the team is composed of five doctors and six nurses. A total of 850 kilograms of medicines will be distributed free of charge after on-the-spot consultations. The medicines are a gift from the Libyan Islamic Community, which was represented by Abdoul Salam Treki. The consultations and distribution of medicine took place yesterday throughout the day at the Libyan Arab Center in Zabre Daga area for the town of Ouagadougou. The team, which will go to Bobo today for the same purpose, plans to extend its mission to several Upper Voltan towns. According to delegation leader Dr Hadi Ali Makazum, it is very likely that they will organize a second distribution session in Ouagadougou before their departure from Upper Volta scheduled for 15 December. He revealed that several other teams are currently in Mali, Zimbabwe, Cameroon, Benin and Uganda with the same objectives: to help their African brothers. [Text] [Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 24 Nov 83 p 6] 9920

CSO: 3419/314

## ZAMBIA

### BRIEFS

MAIZE AIRLIFTED TO DROUGHT AREA--The airlifting of the second consignment of mealie meal to the famine stricken areas of Chief (Magwale) in the Luangwa is continuing. The exercise is being supervised by the member of the Central Committee for the Northern Province, (Joseph Mutale), who flew by Zambia Air Force helicopter to the area accompanied by Mpika district governor, Mr (Ndendela Daka). The Central Committee member told Chief (Mgwale) that constant airlifting of famine relief food will not solve the problem in his area, adding that the solution lay in his people being mobilized to engage in full-scale farming of sorghum, which is the main staple food in the area. [Text] [MB181345 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 18 Jan 84]

CSO: 3400/552

## BRIEFS

PRC FACTORY VENTURE--A clothing factory being built as a joint venture between the Chinese and Zimbabwean governments will be opened in Chitungwiza later this year. The factory, to be equipped with machinery from (?Shanghai), will produce school and military uniforms and other items to be decided on by the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs. The economic counselor at the People's Republic of China Embassy in Harare, Comrade (Wang Wun), said the factory is in accordance with an agreement signed between the Zimbabwean and Chinese governments last year. [Text] [MB181652 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Jan 84]

COOPERATION PACT WITH BULGARIA--ZANU-PF and the Bulgarian Communist Party have renewed a 2-year protocol of cooperation. Renewal of the protocol was signed in Harare yesterday between the minister of trade and commerce, Comrade Richard Hove, and the leader of the visiting Bulgarian team, Comrade Angel Bobokov. Under the protocol, ZANU-PF will exchange national youth and women delegates with their Bulgarian counterparts. There will also be exchanges of agricultural information with the aim of improving agricultural efficiency in both countries. [Text] [MB190706 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Jan 84]

CSO: 3400/557

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